

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEDICAL RESEARCH'S
POPULARITY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as Congress moves to streamline government, we are faced with the responsibility of carefully reviewing each and every program to determine whether and to what extent proposed spending can be justified. As chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I have found medical research at the National Institutes of Health to be one of our most vital endeavors. Federally supported biomedical research produces treatments to combat disease and injury, helping people live longer, healthier lives. On the economic side, the United States leads the world in biomedical research and development. Federally supported biomedical research creates high-skill jobs and supports an industry that generates a growing economy and a positive balance of trade for our country. In addition, the total costs associated with NIH since its inception have been more than paid for in terms of health care savings from just one discovery. And there have been thousands. The payback is tremendous.

The value of the medical research is widely held and supported by the American people. This fact is corroborated by a recent Harris Poll, the highlights of which I am including:

AMERICANS OPPOSE CUTS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH
DOLLARS

Respondents were told that one impact of proposed changes in the Federal budget would be less money going to universities and their hospitals which teach medical students and do medical research. When asked whether they favored or opposed these changes in the Federal budget, 65 percent opposed proposed cuts in Federal support for universities and hospitals.

The younger those surveyed, the higher their response—among 18- to 24-year-olds, the opposition to the proposed cuts rises to 75 percent and among 25- to 29-year-olds, the opposition to the proposed cuts is 72 percent.

AMERICANS WOULD PAY HIGHER TAXES TO
SUPPORT MEDICAL RESEARCH

Seventy-three percent would be willing to pay a dollar more per week in taxes if they knew the money would be spent on medical research to better diagnose, prevent, and treat disease.

Results from a November 1993 Harris poll were very similar—74 percent were willing to pay a dollar more per week in taxes if spent on medical research.

AMERICANS URGE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE TAX
INCENTIVES FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO CON-
DUCT MEDICAL RESEARCH

Sixty-one percent of those surveyed want their Senators and Representatives to support legislation that would give tax credits to private industries to conduct more medical research.

AMERICANS ARE WILLING TO DESIGNATE TAX
REFUND DOLLARS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Forty-five percent would probably and 15 percent would definitely check off a box on their Federal income tax return to designate tax refund money specifically for medical research.

When asked how much money they would be willing to designate to medical research, the median amount reported was \$23.

AMERICANS OVERWHELMINGLY VALUE MAIN-
TAINING THE UNITED STATES' POSITION AS A
LEADER IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

Ninety-four percent of those surveyed feel that it is important that the United States maintain its role as a world leader in medical research.

AMERICANS HEARTILY ENDORSE HAVING THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT BASIC
SCIENCE RESEARCH

Those surveyed were asked if they agree or disagree with the following: "Even if it brings no immediate benefits, basic science research which advances the frontiers of knowledge is necessary and should be supported by the Federal Government."

Sixty-nine percent of respondents agree and 79 percent of young people ages 18 to 24 agree with the need to support basic research.

MEDICAL RESEARCH TAKES SECOND PLACE ONLY
TO NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR TAX DOLLAR VALUE

While 45 percent gave Federal defense spending the highest rating for tax dollar value, second went to medical research with 37 percent of the respondents giving it a favorable tax dollar value.

Public education and Federal anti-crime effort ranked the lowest.

AMERICANS WANT MORE INFORMATION ABOUT
MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE PRINT AND BROAD-
CAST MEDIA

Sixty-one percent of the Americans surveyed would like to see more medical research information in newspapers, magazines, and on television.

Seventy-seven percent of young people 18 to 24 want more medical research information from these sources.

HONORING THE CUCAMONGA
VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the long overdue establishment of the Cucamonga Viticultural District, which will be celebrated on October 20, 1995.

The Cucamonga Viticultural District, which encompasses portions of the cities of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and the community of Guasti, was officially established on May 1, 1995 in recognition of the regions unique and historic viticultural appeal.

Viticultural production began in the area in the late 1840's helping to establish California as a grape producing, wine-making region. This early activity helped to influence other growers and vintners, who through their efforts

and dedication created a new industry for California. Cucamonga Valley viticultural production reached its peak almost 100 years later; in the 1940's and 1950's with over 60 wineries producing from approximately 35,000 acres. By this time the valley was home to the world's largest vineyard—6 thousand continuous acres covering Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Guasti. In 1962, Cucamonga Viticultural District wines accounted for 98 percent of the 9½ million gallons of wine produced in the southern California wine district. Although development has replaced many of the vineyards, the remaining vintners produce award-winning wines from mature grape varieties such as: Zinfandel, Grenache, Mataro, Mission, Muscat of Alexandria, Palomino, Golden Chasselas, and others. Additionally several tons of the grapes grown in the Cucamonga Viticultural District are sold and shipped every season to wineries located in other parts of California and across the United States.

This appellation is truly deserved, signifying the distinct characteristics that make the Cucamonga Viticultural District one of a kind.

SALUTE TO THE NAACP
HONOREES DR. C. DELORES
TUCKER, BURT SIEGEL, AND OP-
ERATION UNDERSTANDING

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, and Operation Understanding who will be honored at the 23d annual awards dinner of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Today, Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, and Operation Understanding, will be honored for their outstanding work in supporting equal opportunity for humanity in the city of Philadelphia. Dr. C. Delores Tucker has worked tirelessly as the head of the National Political Congress of Black Women, Inc. Almost single handed, Delores Tucker has woken up America to the harshly negative effects of Gangsta Rap. Burt Siegel is the associate executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia. On so many issues, Burt has been a loud and articulate conscience in our city. Operation Understanding, cofounded by George M. Ross, seeks to ease tensions between the African-American and Jewish communities. Together these individuals have worked to promote intergroup harmony and understanding among Philadelphia's many rich and diverse ethnic communities.

I am proud of the accomplishments of Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, and Operation Understanding, and I join with the Philadelphia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in congratulating these exceptional individuals. I hope that my colleagues

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

will join with me today in wishing Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, Operation Understanding, and George Ross the very best in their continued service to the Philadelphia community.

CONTINUE ISOLATING MOBUTU

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I recently engaged in an exchange of letters with the State Department concerning the need for the United States to maintain its policy of diplomatic isolation against Africa's longest reigning and most corrupt dictator, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, August 17, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has come to my attention that the Administration may seek the assistance of President Mobutu of Zaire in providing Zairean troops to address security concerns along Zaire's borders with Rwanda and Burundi. I oppose such a move.

I agree with you concerning the seriousness of the security situation in Eastern Zaire and its connection to the incipient civil war in Burundi and the threat of renewed civil war in Rwanda. I also understand that the international community has made a commitment to the Government of Rwanda to address the security issue. I support that commitment.

But I do not believe that engaging the assistance of President Mobutu is a constructive way to address the security issue, for two reasons.

First, on a practical level, this step is more likely to exacerbate the security situation than improve it. Zairean forces in the border regions have been smuggling arms and providing resources and protection to the ex-Armed Forces of Rwanda. The population in Eastern Zaire is sympathetic to the Hutu cause. It is doubtful that Mobutu has the capacity to improve security in Eastern Zaire.

Second, seeking Mobutu's support sends exactly the wrong message to Zaire. Mobutu will use this appeal to claim legitimacy. For many years, during the Cold War, Mobutu posed as a "friend of the West" in order to gain Western acquiescence and support for his corrupt regime in Zaire. I fear that the proposed initiative will reinvigorate this charade. The outcome will be that Mobutu will be less likely to work with Prime Minister Kengo and the various opposition forces in facilitating a democratic transition in Zaire.

Mobutu's exit from the political scene is necessary to resolve Zaire's political crisis. To that end, I continue to support a policy of isolating Mobutu and denying him a legitimate role in international affairs. For these reasons, I do not believe the United States should have any role in seeking his help to address the deteriorating security situation in Eastern Zaire and along Zaire's border with Rwanda and Burundi.

I look forward to your reply.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, September 25, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I am responding to your letter of August 17 to the Secretary recording your opposition to seeking President Mobutu's assistance in providing Zairian troops to address security concerns along Zaire's borders with Rwanda and Burundi. We have no intention of conferring "legitimacy" on President Mobutu. We agree that this would seriously weaken our policy to support the transition to democracy in Zaire.

Contrary to recent press reports, the U.S. has not approached Mobutu for assistance with the refugee crisis and security in eastern Zaire. Our contacts were exclusively within cabinet ministries, particularly the prime Ministry and Foreign Ministry. It is correct that the United States, acting with its Troika partners (France and Belgium), has in the past not excluded outright any possibility of conversation with President Mobutu. You may recall, however, that Mobutu refused to receive the Troika representatives when its members wished to present a joint demarche regarding obstacles to the transition to democracy in April.

Regarding your concerns that Zairian forces are unlikely to improve the security situation in eastern Zaire, UNHCR notes that the elite Zairian security contingent operating in the camps under its auspices has performed professionally and had a demonstrably positive effect on camp security, to the pleasant surprise of many observers of the region. We agree, however, with your concern about indiscipline among Zairian forces generally, which is exacerbated when their salaries are not paid. (UNHCR pays the salaries of the troops seconded to its camps.) The performance of the non-UNHCR troops during the recent (now-suspended) forced repatriation was certainly of concern.

More generally, we would note that the focus of our Zaire policy remains support for the democratic transition and efforts toward economic reform. We continue to view Mobutu as the principal obstacle to democratic and economic reform in Zaire. The presidential proclamation barring those who obstruct democracy in Zaire from entering the U.S. would continue to apply to Mobutu should he request a visa. In this connection, however, we must take into account our obligations as host country to the United Nations. If Mobutu wishes to attend the 50th anniversary ceremonies this fall (as we expect he will), he would be permitted to come to the United States for that purpose.

We appreciate your interest in Zaire policy, and hope that this information will be helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

CENTRAL SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY SALUTES TOP FIVE BUSINESSES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, there is a program which involves constituents in my district which is worthy of note. In its fourth year, the Top Five program has become established as a local award that truly recognizes the best of the best in central San Joaquin Valley business.

The sponsors are: Baker, Peterson & Franklin, Certified Public Accountants; California State University Business Center; and the Fresno Business Journal.

The purpose of the Top Five is to provide the opportunity for successful companies and business leaders to interact with each other, and to stimulate businesses to persist in their efforts to redefine and reshape relations with their employees, their customers, and their communities in ways that promote the welfare of all.

The Business Journal goes on to state that the 1995 Top Five awards showcase outstanding private companies whose innovations and achievements have made a special contribution to the valley. This year, 41 businesses were nominated from a broad coverage area of Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Kings, and Tulare Counties, with a significant number of finalists hailing from the mountain communities. Types of businesses represented by applicants range from manufacturers to services, and business sizes range from a handful of employees to nearly 1,000.

The five winners who were honored at a reception were selected by an independent panel of respected business and professional leaders. They are:

Danish Creamery Association whose CEO is James A. Gomes. Danish Creamery is one of Fresno's oldest businesses and has received many medals attesting to the association's commitment and quality. It employs 130 people.

Heidi's 1-Hour Photo in Mariposa. The owner is Heidi Vetter. She employs 6 others who offer photo finishing. Heidi has also added a custom-framing shop which allows her to process film into a family treasure hanging on the wall.

Inland Star Distributing Centers, Inc. Michael Kelton, who is president has a staff of 10. Inland Star began in 1981 as a local, single-site, public warehouse. It is now a national, five-site, full-service distribution organization.

Ruiz Food Products, owned by Fred Ruiz employs 775 people. Ruiz Foods is a multi-million-dollar business that was recently listed No. 26 among the top 500 Hispanic-owned businesses nationwide. It, today, is the largest burrito manufacturer in the United States.

Sierra Press, Inc., in Mariposa employs 5 people. Jim Wilson is the CEO. The business was cofounded by Mr. Wilson and Jeff Nicholas. Sierra Press has built a devoted customer base through its unique approach to book publishing. They specialize in photographic scenes and memories of America's national parks.

Once again, congratulations to all the companies who participated this year.

TRIBUTE TO LINDA OVERMOYER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Linda Overmoyer. On Tuesday, October 24, 1995, Ms. Overmoyer will be officially honored at the annual conference of the National Industries for the Blind [NIB]. Please join me in applauding Ms. Overmoyer

for her perseverance in meeting many personal and professional challenges, for her accomplishment in winning NIB's Testimony to Work Essay Contest, and for setting an example of excellence for others.

Linda Overmoyer's submission to NIB's Testimony to Work Contest embodies the pride and accomplishment that results from pursuing excellence in her everyday life. Ms. Overmoyer, 47 and the mother of four grown children, and her husband Robert Overmoyer II, recently purchased their own home. Her employment at North Central Sight Services, Inc., in Williamsport, PA, has provided Ms. Overmoyer with full-time employment and benefits such as medical insurance and a retirement plan.

The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act was created by Congress to provide job opportunities for Americans who are blind. Through this act, Linda Overmoyer, who has been legally blind for 20 years and totally blind for 13 years, now has the satisfaction of helping other people who are blind. Ms. Overmoyer is a member of the Williamsport Lion's Club, through which she received her guide dog, and travels throughout central Pennsylvania speaking to other Lion's Clubs and youth groups about the ways in which her job and guide dog have increased her independence.

The following is Ms. Overmoyer's winning Testimony to Work essay:

PARTICIPATING IN THE "AMERICAN DREAM"

In May of 1983, my husband and I entered into a new phase of our lives. That was the time we began our employment with North Central Sight Services, Inc. It was also the beginning of something we had thought would be beyond possibility for us.

Some people in our society do not look upon this as anything great or beyond an everyday occurrence. Much like getting a glass of water. But when you're visually impaired, this becomes a challenge much like climbing that last great mountain.

Before our employment, we were like so many who are always on the receiving end of things and never able to fully participate in the natural flow of life. We were living in government housing, participating in the food stamp program, and dependent on government medical assistance.

Since our employment, and especially since the involvement of the National Industries for the Blind (NIB), life has become more concrete and provides more of a purpose. We are no longer in government housing, we are no longer in the food stamp program and we no longer partake of the medical assistance we once did.

When NIB became a part of our production facility and work became more secure, we felt the freedom to invest in the purchase of our own home. Also, benefits have come to us such as: paid holidays, sick leave, medical coverage (Blue Cross/Shield), bereavement days, and retirement plans. All of which have improved our present life and hopes for the future.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FIRE SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women of the American fire service who answered the call

when fire threatened my district in Long Island. In a situation that could have been catastrophic to the people of Long Island, I learned firsthand the skills and generosity of the American fire service.

As everyone knows, the recent drought in New York led to the terrible wildfires which swept across Long Island this fall. The local fire service, aided by colleagues from across the country, fought heroically to fight the fires. Despite arid conditions and a heavy fuel load, the terrific firefighters were able to protect the residents of Eastern Long Island from any loss of life.

I am extremely pleased to report that all is now quiet on Eastern Long Island. The raging fire is no more; thanks to the determination and hard work of 3,000 firefighters who came from all over Suffolk and Nassau Counties, New York and even Connecticut; along with county, State and Federal fire experts.

Tired and exhausted, our firefighters dug deep to find the strength to carry on the face of such an ominous foe. They put the health and welfare of an entire Eastern Long Island community ahead of their own safety to stop the raging flames. The perseverance, determination, bravery, and courage of some 5,000 firefighters, police, emergency medical and other personnel can be summed up simply with the words of Bruce Stark, a 24-year-old firefighter from East Islip: "Citizens are depending on us, and if they bail out we have no hope."

Our heartfelt thanks go out to each and every firefighter who selflessly worked for days to extinguish the mammoth fire.

In those few days we witnessed first hand the acts of Long Island's solid-gold, true blue American heroes and on behalf of all of us in the community, I express the utmost gratitude to all who worked so successfully to save our homes, our businesses, our schools, and our churches and synagogues.

It is a tribute to the hard work and training of the American Fire Service and the firefighters of Long Island that the fires on Long Island didn't do more damage than they did. It is my pleasure to use the occasion of Fire Prevention Week to thank all the firefighters for what they did for the people of Long Island.

NATIONAL DAY

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Taiwanese people in celebrating the 84th anniversary of National Day which commemorates the revolution and overthrow of the Ching Dynasty.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan has a dynamic economy that is the envy of the world. Taiwan has the 19th largest economy in the world and it holds nearly \$100 billion in foreign exchange reserves. The United States, moreover, is Taiwan's main foreign investor and trading partner.

By any measurable standard, Taiwan is an economic powerhouse that has earned its rightful place in the world community. Taiwan has unequivocally demonstrated that it cannot be relegated to the ash heap of history.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan can no longer be treated as a pariah, as a second class citizen within the international community of states. The Taiwanese people, through their sweat and toil, have built a great democratic nation that shines like a beacon of hope throughout Asia. Taiwan is a thriving and bustling democracy of 21 million people who demand their rightful place on the world stage.

Recent developments such as Beijing's guided missile test off the coast of northern Taiwan represents nothing more than a crude attempt at intimidating the Taiwanese people. Such efforts will not succeed in cowering the indomitable spirit of democratic reform in Taiwan.

It is time for the United States to take the lead in actively supporting Taiwan's full participation in and representation on major international organizations like the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. A political and economic force as important as Taiwan deserves no less. Taiwan's participation in these international regimes would in no way diminish, prejudice or challenge mainland China's current international status.

Moreover, private visits by Taiwanese officials to America, such as President Lee Teng-Hui's historic visit this past June, should be welcomed by the United States Government. This does not mean we should disregard the legitimate concerns of the People's Republic of China. Nor does it mean the United States should kowtow to Beijing's unwarranted threats.

The ultimate fate of Taiwan must be the product of peaceful negotiations between Beijing and Taipei, between the Chinese and Taiwanese people. Military force is not and can never be a viable option to resolve the Taiwan-Straits question. There is simply too much at stake for both Taiwan and China, and for the geopolitical stability of the Pacific-rim.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute the people of Taiwan for their tremendous democratic and economic accomplishments. Taiwan deserves and has earned our respect, admiration, and steadfast support.

HONORING JOSEPH KAMANSKY

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph Kamansky who on October 20, 1995, will be honored by the West End YMCA by being inducted into their Hall of Fame.

Mr. Kamansky was born in Ontario in 1914 and attended Euclid Elementary School, Chaffey High School, and Chaffey Junior College. In partnership with his brother Louis, he began ranching in south Ontario. Five years later, in partnership with Fred Beal he began a 21-year career as the owner of a service station and garage. In 1962 he and his wife Rosalie, whom he married on August 1, 1936, began their successful real estate career. Joe quickly became active on many committees for the Inland Empire West Board of Realtors, and in 1975 was presented their first Realtor

Associate Award, followed with life membership in 1981 and membership for life by the California Association of Realtors in 1989. In 1976 Joe was elected to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors from the 2d district where he served with distinction until 1978.

The community and service to others has been a constant part of the life of Joe Kamansky. He was a sustaining member of the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts for many years. He served on the board of directors of the West End Boys Club for 5 years, volunteered as a Little League coach for 5 years, officiated at the Chaffey High School Invitational track meet for 33 years, and for 10 years sponsored the Eagle Scout Annual Dinner. Throughout all of his civic and community involvement, Joe is most recognized for his more than 40 years of service as a member of the board of directors for the West End YMCA. In 1975, he was named the YMCA Man of the Year. He found that through the YMCA he could do the most to benefit the community, working hand in hand with the youth of our community, helping to sustain and nurture our young people. Joe has found that the friendships and good people in the community made for a fine and lasting YMCA. His dedication and enthusiasm will always be appreciated, and will be passed on to the youth of our neighborhoods.

Joe truly deserves to be named to the West End YMCA Hall of Fame, and I salute his tireless efforts.

TRIBUTE TO COL. CHARLES P.
MURRAY, JR.

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, today, in a joint meeting, the Congress honored World War II veterans, their families, and those who served on the home front to ensure that freedom prevailed in that great conflict. This moving ceremony was part of the closing activities of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II.

Representing the Second Congressional District of South Carolina at the joint meeting was Medal of Honor recipient Col. Charles P. Murray, Jr., who was accompanied by this wife, Anne. Colonel and Mrs. Murray reside in Columbia. Colonel Murray served valiantly in World War II. He is an outstanding patriot who is most deserving of the recognition that he has received. I would like to take this opportunity to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the entry of Colonel Murray, which appears in the publication "Medal of Honor Recipients 1863-1978," prepared by the Committee on Veterans' affairs of the United States Senate. I feel that his example is an inspiration to all as we honor those, like Colonel Murray, who dedicated themselves to the call of duty to our great Nation in World War II.

MURRAY, CHARLES P., JR.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company C, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. Place and date: Near Kayserberg, France, 16 December 1944. Entered service at: Wilmington, N.C. Birth: Baltimore, Md. G.O. No. 63, 1 August 1945. Ci-

tation: For commanding Company C, 30th Infantry, displaying supreme courage and heroic initiative near Kayserberg, France, on 16 December 1944, while leading a reinforced platoon into enemy territory. Descending into a valley beneath hilltop positions held by our troops, he observed a force of 200 Germans pouring deadly mortar, bazooka, machinegun, and smallarms fire into an American battalion occupying the crest of the ridge. The enemy's position in a sunken road, though hidden from the ridge, was open to a flank attack by 1st Lt. Murray's patrol but he hesitated to commit so small a force to battle with the superior and strongly disposed enemy. Crawling out ahead of his troops to a vantage point, he called by radio for artillery fire. His shells bracketed the German force, but when he was about to correct the range his radio went dead. He returned to his patrol, secured grenades and a rifle to launch them and went back to his self-appointed outpost. His first shots disclosed his position; the enemy directed heavy fire against him as he methodically fired his missiles into the narrow defile. Again he returned to his patrol. With an automatic rifle ammunition, he once more moved to his exposed position. Burst after burst he fired into the enemy, killing 20, wounding many others, and completely disorganizing its ranks, which began to withdraw. He prevented the removal of 3 German mortars by knocking out a truck. By that time a mortar had been brought to his support. 1st Lt. Murray directed fire of this weapon, causing further casualties and confusion in the German ranks. Calling on his patrol to follow, he then moved out toward his original objective, possession of a bridge and construction of a roadblock. He captured 10 Germans in foxholes. An eleventh, while pretending to surrender, threw a grenade which knocked him to the ground inflicting 8 wounds. Though suffering and bleeding profusely, he refused to return to the rear until he had chosen the spot for the block and had seen his men correctly deployed. By his singlehanded attack on an overwhelming force and by his intrepid and heroic fighting, 1st Lt. Murray stopped a counterattack, established an advance position against formidable odds, and provided an inspiring example for the men of his command.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CUBA
POLICY

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's proposed changes in our Cuba policy are wrong. Allowing U.S. news agencies to establish bureaus, allowing academic exchanges, and easing currency restrictions will only reward the Castro regime for maintaining an oppressive dictatorial regime over the Cuban people and will undermine congressional efforts to tighten the noose by strengthening economic sanctions. Castro will be succored by President Clinton's proposals.

There can be no reconciliation with the murderous regime that has enslaved the Cuban people for more than 36 years and continues to sustain itself by inflicting pain on the island nation. I must disagree with the comments attributed to Richard Nuccio, President Clinton's special advisor on Cuba, as reported in the Sunday edition of the New York Times when he characterized the administration's propos-

als as steps to help the Cuban people produce change.

I deeply regret the suffering of the Cuban people, but the greatest pain one could inflict on them is to allow Fidel Castro to continue in power.

I urge the Clinton administration to support congressional efforts to isolate the Castro regime and to create an international coalition that will force the end of Castro's rule.

I also urge my congressional colleagues to oppose the administration's policies of appeasement and to repudiate them unequivocally.

A 300TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE
TO PHILADELPHIA'S CHRIST
CHURCH

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Philadelphia's most renowned religious and historic institutions. As Christ Church of Philadelphia prepares to celebrate its tercentenary anniversary this November, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable longevity and history of this most special congregation.

Since the opening of its doors on November 15, 1695, Christ Church of Philadelphia has influenced and witnessed the development of our Nation. On July 20, 1775, the Continental Congress gathered at the church to worship. Before penning the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in 1776 and 1787, our Founding Fathers entered the halls of Christ Church for strength and guidance. The list of Christ Church's early congregants reads like a history text book. George Washington, Betsy Ross, and Benjamin Franklin were all members of the parish. Christ Church's adjacent graveyard is the final resting home for scores of American patriots including three of the six men who signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Throughout its sacred history, the congregants of Christ Church have dedicated themselves to public and community service. The first African American Episcopal priest, Absalom Jones, was ordained Deacon at Christ Church in 1795. During the Civil War, members of Christ Church helped wounded soldiers. In World War I, Rector Louis Washburn established medical clinics and soup kitchens which assisted community residents through the Great Depression. In recent years, Rector James Trimble has led Christ Church in their coordination of the Philadelphia Interfaith Action Alliance which has raised more than \$4 million to build 1,000 low-cost homes for families in Philadelphia.

Commencing on November 10, 1995, Christ Church has planned a 10-day schedule of events to celebrate its Tercentenary. The highlight of this occasion will be a three day conference entitled, "The Soul of America in a World of Violence: A Religious Response." Continuing in Christ Church's rich history of social progress, this vital conference will assemble leaders from throughout the Nation to address how violence affects our cities, our children, and our Nation as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has already recognized the historical significance of Christ

Church when it was designated a national shrine in 1950. I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me once again in paying tribute to Christ Church on the glorious occasion of its 300th anniversary.

COMMEMORATING THE END OF WORLD WAR II

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to participate in today's joint meeting of Congress to honor World War II veterans, their families, and those who served on the home front.

In recent years Washington has witnessed the construction of a host of memorials: We have honored the veterans of the Vietnam war. We have honored the Korean war veterans. We have honored the Navy with an impressive memorial on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is proper that we honor those veterans for their sacrifices.

But we have not properly honored the veterans of World War II with a permanent memorial here in the Nation's Capital. As a result, World War II veterans may feel they have not been sufficiently recognized. But that oversight will be corrected. We are finally preparing to construct a memorial to the veterans of World War II. I commend those who have pushed so hard to see this approved.

Today's joint meeting is one in a series of events designed to commemorate the end of World War II and honor the contributions made by those who served in that effort. I wish to add my voice of appreciation.

Without any doubt, World War II and its struggle against totalitarianism is the defining event of our time. It continues to reverberate 50 years later, overshadowing all of the events that have occurred since 1945. It will shape our history and our attitudes into the next century.

I am impressed by the many ways World War II has shaped the world we live in today: The global struggle of the past half century—the cold war—was the direct result of World War II. Today, we still live in the ideological shadow of the cold war: the post-cold-war era.

The great powers of today emerged victorious from World War II: Not just the United States, which became the world's most powerful Nation, with the strongest economy—but also France, Britain, and Russia. Other powers—Germany and Japan—emerged from the war's ashes of the war.

World War II laid the groundwork for the longest economic boom in world history. It also ushered in the atomic age.

The boundaries of Europe and Asia that were drawn in the aftermath of World War II remain, with few exceptions.

Many of our political leaders during the last 50 years were tested in World War II, from Dwight Eisenhower to Jack Kennedy to George Bush.

World War II also has affected our life in more subtle ways. A number of technological advances we take for granted today are the direct result of World War II: jet engines, penicillin, radar, synthetic rubber, even computers, just to name a few.

World War II also had a profound impact on American society and culture. Our higher education system was radically altered by the millions of veterans who attended college on the GI bill. Women emerged as a power in their own right as a result of World War II, and have become a crucial force in our workplace. Our suburbs—now the dominant lifestyle in America—were first created for returning veterans. The baby boom generation that dominates much of American culture is the direct result of World War II.

Today, as we remember the end of World War II, let us honor the sacrifices made by our World War II veterans. Let us guard the freedoms they fought to protect. And let us never forget that the political pluralism and economic prosperity that we see around the world are the legacy of World War II and those who fought and died in that war.

H.R. 1555—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, in early August this House passed a historic bill to update this Nation's telecommunications laws. H.R. 1555 will change the status quo and allow for full and fair competition in local service, cable, and long distance. Consumers across America will benefit from the new jobs and economic benefits that will be created by this important bill.

While the long distance companies opposed H.R. 1555, there are still a number of advantages they retain if this bill becomes law. I would like to include in the RECORD the attached paper which outlines these advantages.

WHY BELL COMPANIES NEED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The states are opening the Bell companies markets to competition, without Federal legislation. Currently over 60% of all local telephone lines are in states that allow local competition. By year end 1995 it is expected that almost 80% of all local telephone lines will be subject to competition.

Nevertheless, a Federal Court-approved AT&T consent decree absolutely bars Bell companies from offering interLATA services or manufacturing, and seriously interferes with their information services and other offerings (e.g., customer premises equipment, cellular and PCS).

This results in government-mandated advantage to long distance companies that can offer one-stop shopping of local, long distance and information services.

The Bell companies have only two avenues for relief—Congress and the courts. The triennial review process promised by the Department of Justice to lift the decree prohibitions has broken down. The waiver process in the AT&T consent decree has broken down.

Even when it works, the Court process (e.g., information services relief), including appellate review, takes years, creates uncertainty, delays relief, and stifles real competition.

AT&T reneged on its commitment to support Bell companies efforts to lift the "line of business" restrictions in the Decree, restrictions that AT&T said it did not support.

AT&T and others continue to use the decree successfully to limit competition in their long distance markets.

With increasing competition from new local exchange carriers, cellular providers and PCS, the Bell companies will increasingly be harmed by the inability to offer the same one-stop shopping alternatives that long distance companies can offer.

Congress should reestablish itself as the principal telecommunications policy maker and open all markets to competition as soon as possible and at the same time.

WHY LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS CAN AFFORD TO KILL FEDERAL LEGISLATION

There are no Federal restrictions uniquely applied to long distance companies affecting their ability to enter any other telecommunications market including the local exchange market, the intraLATA toll market, the cable TV market, or manufacturing.

Virtually all States already permit intraLATA toll competition, 29 States have opened and 14 others are considering opening the local exchange to competition.

Currently over 60% of all local telephone lines are in states that allow local telephone competition.

By year end almost 80% of all local telephone lines are expected to be subject to competition.

States commissions have years of experience working with carriers on interconnection of local networks, e.g., cellular to local, intraLATA toll to local, and local to local networks, so no new Federal program is required.

Issues of interconnecting local to interstate networks have largely been resolved through FCC-mandated equal access and interconnection rules.

The FCC already has fully adequate powers over interconnection in the communications Act.

Long distance carriers have already announced that they are investing billions of dollars in local networks and services in virtually every major metropolitan market as soon as possible, showing their confidence in existing processes.

Long distance carriers also have access to alternatives to the local loop.

Cellular services through ownership (e.g., ATT/McCaw) or simple resale (e.g., MCI's recently announced strategy).

Personal Communications Services: AT&T spent over \$1.68B in 21 MTAs, and will spend an estimated additional \$2.5B to build out those properties; Sprint spent \$2.1B in 29 MTAs. Cable loops to over 70% of households and businesses in the US.

Long distance carriers have been able to use consent decree restrictions to keep the Bell companies from competing with them. As a result, the long distance companies have been able to raise their rates 5 times and 20% in the last 4 years, while the Bell companies lowered their access charges to those long distance companies 7 times and 40% during the same period.

In other words, long distance companies win if there is no Federal legislation. They keep their markets closed to Bell company competition, maintain oligopoly profits for the Big Three, gain unrestrained access to the Bell companies' markets, and can offer one-stop shopping while the Bell companies cannot.

KEY ADVANTAGES RETAINED BY LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS UNDER REVISED H.R. 1555

LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS MAY ENTER THE
LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MARKET IMMEDIATELY

Bell Companies Cannot Enter the Long Distance Market Until:

They Face Facilities-based Competition in Residence and Business Markets.

They Comply with Checklist.

LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS MAY IMMEDIATELY RESELL THE LOCAL SERVICES OF THE BELL COMPANIES AT SPECIAL RATES

Bell Companies Are Barred from Reselling Long Distance Services until They are Granted Full InterLATA Relief, Except Limited Incidental InterLATA Services.

LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO USE SEPARATE SUBSIDIARIES TO OFFER LOCAL SERVICES

Bell Companies Are Required to Use Separate Subsidiaries for Long Distance Offerings, Including Incidental InterLATA Service and Grandfathered InterLATA Services

LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS MAY OFFER ALARM MONITORING SERVICES

Bell Companies Cannot Offer Alarm Monitoring Services for Years

LONG DISTANCE COMPANIES MAY OFFER ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING SERVICES WITHOUT SEPARATE SUBSIDIARY REQUIREMENTS

Bell Companies May Offer Electronic Publishing Services Only Through Separated Affiliate Or Joint Venture Structures

LONG DISTANCE COMPANIES MAY MANUFACTURE THEIR EQUIPMENT

Bell Companies Cannot Manufacture Their Equipment Until InterLATA Relief Is Obtained

HONORING EMERGENCY SERVICE WORKERS DURING LOCAL HEROES WEEK

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today I extend a well-deserved thanks to the police, fire, and emergency service workers in Bell County and part of Coryell County. These public servants are being recognized during Local Heroes Week which was first celebrated in 1992 by local government and business.

Contributions from local businesses provide money to purchase gifts, such as special shirts and caps, and to fund an endowment for scholarships at Central Texas College for the immediate family of these heroes.

This year, Local Heroes Week will run from November 5 through 11. Nearly 1,000 police, fire, and emergency service workers in the two-county area will be honored. My thanks go out to the organizers of this event. I especially thank the men and women being honored, those public servants who day in and day out put their lives on the line to protect us from crime, disaster, fire, and sickness.

I ask Members to join me in honoring the police, fire, and emergency workers in my Texas congressional district and across the country who provide us with much needed—but often not recognized or appreciated—public service.

HONORING VIOLA M. BERARD

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Viola M. Berard of Woonsocket. Viola M. Berard has become the

first citizen in the history of Woonsocket, RI, to win the major honors of Autumnfest Grand Marshal and Senior Citizen of the Year in the same year.

Mrs. Berard is an outstanding recipient of these prestigious awards, which recognize four decades of commitment to the city of Woonsocket, beginning with her four terms of service on the school committee from 1957 to 1965, including a term as chairwoman, and continuing with her current dedication as the coordinator of the Volunteers in Action human resources committee for northern Rhode Island. Her greatest achievement in bettering the lives of thousands of greater Woonsocket residents comes in her work as an incorporator of the Northern Rhode Island Community Mental Health Center nearly three decades ago, and her leadership to the center as its former president, staff member and in her continuing role as a volunteer, prompting the center to be named in her honor.

Mrs. Berard has been active in many other good causes in Woonsocket, from her active current involvement with the Quota Club, Connecting for Children and Families and the American Red Cross, and her past involvement with Tri-Hab House, Catholic Family Services, and the Visiting Nurses Association. She was honored at a grand marshal reception sponsored by the Autumnfest Steering Committee on October 3, 1995, at Fleet Bank in Woonsocket, led the Autumnfest Parade on October 9, 1995, and then will be honored again by the Woonsocket Senior Citizens Center Advisory Committee at a banquet in her honor on October 19, 1995, at the Woonsocket Senior Citizens Center.

ACROSS THE ROAD

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, October 1, I participated in the Farm Aid Town Hall Meeting in my district of Louisville, KY. Along with gaining very insightful information from our Nation's farmers, I had the privilege to hear Katie Godfrey, a 10-year-old from Powersville, MO, read a poem in which she describes a hog-raising operation near her home. I hereby request that her poem is printed in the RECORD as follows:

ACROSS THE ROAD

Across the road is no place to play
The smell is so bad, it smells everyday
Across the road is a pool of waste
The smell stings my eyes like I've just been maced

Across the road, they pollute the creek
The smell is enough to make you sick
Across the road they dump waste over the side

They put out their hogs after they've died
Across the road they've begun to build on
The fans keep us up from dusk 'til dawn
Across the road they bring grain by the load
I can no longer ride my bike on the road
Across the road the pigs are noisy when they sell

All my friends feel sorry for me because of the smell—

KATIE GODFREY.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET OWINGS

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today in salute of one of the Nation's most outspoken and respected conservationists, Margaret Owings. A longtime resident of Big Sur, on California's beautiful central coast, Mrs. Owings is perhaps most responsible for the natural beauty that is seen in her community to this day. Residents and visitors alike know of the time and effort she has contributed in maintaining the wondrous, untouched nature that has made the Big Sur region one of California's most prized natural treasures.

Before arriving in Big Sur just a few years back, Mrs. Owings had already stockpiled an impressive list of achievements from graduating Mills College to doing post-graduate work at Radcliffe College. Before turning her expertise to political activism, she was a renowned artist whose paintings have graced the walls of the Santa Barbara Museum of Art, Stanford Art Gallery, and the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe. However, during the past 30 years, she has dedicated her life to the conservationist movement.

Margaret Owings has always followed the credo that "once you come to live in an area you have the responsibility to help preserve it." And perhaps not remarkably to those who know her, this is just what she has done. Mrs. Owings' contributions are immense. Confronted by a legion of hunters and a California statues enabling these hunters to savagely kill mountain lions, she battled to have a new law championing the rights of the mountain lions. Though hunters tried to have the law repealed, Mrs. Owings still did not quit. She adamantly supported the California Wildlife Protection Initiative to create a safe home for these animals. What's more, she also started Friends of the Sea Otter. This 4,000-member organization has fought to establish the coastline as a refuge for the otters.

Mrs. Owings not only has made her town a safer place for animals to live. She has also made it a better place for all of us to live. She diligently argued to preserve the scenic beauty of Big Sur by preventing legislation to widen State 1. Finally, Mrs. Owings, in conjunction with her Big Sur neighbors, agreed to prevent construction of hotels and golf courses along the coast that would obstruct and rob Big Sur of its natural beauty.

For this tireless effort, she has received the Conservation Service Award of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Joseph Wood Krutch Gold Medal of the Humane Society, the Audubon Medal, and the Directors Conservation Award from the California Academy of Sciences. Yet, despite these achievements I still feel it is necessary for this Congress to pay its tribute. I am proud to have people like Margaret Owings in my district. Her unfaltering dedication to maintaining the natural beauty and species diversity sets an example that we all should strive to follow.

DR. MARGARET HUBER: LEADING
THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME
INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in welcoming Dr. Margaret A. Huber as the 16th president of the College of Notre Dame in Belmont, CA. As Dr. Huber is inaugurated, I am confident that her proven leadership abilities will allow the college to build upon its foundation of success and its commitment to the education of the whole person. Dr. Huber will lead the College of Notre Dame into the 21st century as an elite institution in the world of academia.

Upon earning a bachelor of science in chemistry from Duquesne University, a master of science administration from the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, and a Ph.D. in higher education at the University of Michigan, Dr. Huber began her administrative career in Santa Fe, NM. There she served as the executive director of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe Catholic Foundation, distinguishing herself as a future leader.

From there, Dr. Huber moved to La Roche College in Pittsburgh, PA. Working as president of the college from 1981 to 1992, she helped to increase the enrollment by 47 percent and the gifts by an outstanding 1000 percent. Dr. Huber also created long-range planning and budgeting processes which helped in the redirecting of the mission of the college.

Throughout her distinguished career, Dr. Huber has been honored by a number of organizations, including Zonta International with their Status of Women Award.

Arriving at the College of Notre Dame, the first accredited all women's college in the State of California, Dr. Huber has drawn from her experience at La Roche College by developing a new master plan and creating new marketing and technology plans for the college that will be put into practice next year. She continues to strive towards the goals of preparing the students of Notre Dame to be better citizens, to be aware of the world and its affairs, to develop stronger characters and self confidence, and to build a sense of community among all the students.

According to its mission statement, the College of Notre Dame is "dedicated to the search for truth, the transmission of knowledge, and the appreciation of beauty." I am confident that Dr. Huber will devote herself to these pursuits, thereby making the College of Notre Dame the best it can possibly be.

Leading the College into its third century of existence, Dr. Huber's efforts to fulfill the goals of the College have already spurred growth in the college's many programs. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, please join me in wishing Dr. Huber all the best as she sets about her difficult but extremely important task of educating the leaders of our future.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
DION G. MORROW

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great jurist and an even greater friend, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Dion G. Morrow. On October 23, 1995, Judge Morrow will officially step down from the bench capping a stellar judicial career spanning two decades. On October 19, 1995, at the Luminarias Restaurant, I will join in a retirement salute to Judge Morrow in recognition of his many distinguished years of service to Los Angeles' legal community. At this time however, please allow me to share this retrospective of his celebrated career with my distinguished colleagues.

A lifelong resident of Los Angeles, Judge Morrow was born on July 9, 1932. He graduated from Polytechnic High School and received his undergraduate degree from George Pepperdine University, where he received several awards for his gifted oratorical and debate skills. In 1957, he received his law degree from Loyola University School of Law, and was admitted to the California bar.

Judge Morrow began his legal career in 1957 as an attorney in private practice in the south central neighborhoods of Los Angeles. He practiced law for 16 years before moving to the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office in October 1973. From 1973 to 1975, he served as senior special counsel and assistant city attorney.

In October 1975, Judge Morrow was appointed to the Compton Judicial District by then-Governor Jerry Brown. Two years later, Governor Brown elevated him to the Los Angeles Superior Court. His early years on the bench were spent in the criminal court before becoming one of the first direct calendar fast track judges in the central district in October 1987. For the past 8 years, he has sat in the central district civil court.

Throughout his legal career, Judge Morrow has served as a mentor and educator to other aspiring attorneys. In addition to his busy judicial responsibilities, he has participated in numerous seminars and lectures for the California Judges Association, California Judicial Education and Research, the Rutter Group, and Continuing Education of the Bar. He has also served as an instructor at the National Judicial College in Reno, NV, and is currently an assistant professor at California State University, Los Angeles, where he teaches in the School of Criminal Justice.

Judge Morrow is also an active member of the John M. Langston Bar Association. During his long affiliation with this organization, he has served alternately as president, secretary, and as the first delegate from the association to the conference of delegates of the State bar.

For several years, he served on the California State bar disciplinary committee. In 1971 he served on the state bar resolutions committee, and in 1973 on the credentials committee.

Through his distinguished legal profession, Judge Morrow has endeavored to set examples of excellence both in the courtroom and around his community. He has worked steadfastly and selflessly behind the scenes nurtur-

ing, teaching, and cajoling those with whom he would come in contact to pursue the same standards of excellence.

I have been privileged to have him as my friend for over 30 years; it is a friendship that I cherished. Thus, it is a special honor for me to have this opportunity to salute the outstanding career of such an outstanding human being.

It is difficult to find the right words to properly convey the enormous contributions made by this outstanding jurist and humanitarian. Perhaps words expressed by the renowned Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis best capture the essence of Judge Morrow's contributions to the legal profession. Justice Brandeis noted that:

There is in most Americans some spark of idealism, which can be fanned into a flame. It takes sometimes a divining rod to find what it is; but when found, and that means often, when disclosed to the owners, the results are often most extraordinary.

Dion, because of your extraordinary achievements and contributions to Los Angeles, we are all better prepared to confront the challenges of the future. Although you have decided to pursue other challenges, including seeking that perfect hole in one, your contributions to Los Angeles' citizens and its judicial system will endure. As you set course in a new direction, you may do so secure in the knowledge that you have rendered esteemed, noble, and honorable service to your community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute my good friend Judge Dion G. Morrow. Please join me, his lovely wife Glynis Ann Morrow, and their children and grandchildren, in extending our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for a wonderful future filled with good health, happiness, and much prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON BERKOWITZ

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sharon Berkowitz, who will be honored at Shaare Zedek Medical Center's annual Women For * * * Save A Baby Luncheon on November 12, 1995.

Sharon Berkowitz has made immeasurable contributions to charities here in Los Angeles and in Israel. In Los Angeles, she has taken a leadership role in a wide variety of organizations affiliated with the modern orthodox movement, including the PTA of Harkham Hillel Hebrew Academy, Hadassah, and the newly formed organization for the assistance of newly married couples in difficult financial straits.

Sharon Berkowitz is best known for her long-standing work with the oldest medical facility in Israel, the eminently respected Shaare Zedek Medical Center. For years, Shaare Zedek has benefited from the many contributions of Sharon Berkowitz and her husband, Rabbi Jacob Berkowitz, Associate Rabbi of Beth Jacob Congregation of Beverly Hills.

In her work with Shaare Zedek, Sharon Berkowitz has focused her efforts on the medical center's renowned neonatology department, which is recognized worldwide for its

pioneering treatment of low weight babies, babies with congenital birth defects, and babies from all over the region who require specialized treatment that is not readily available at other facilities.

Shaare Zedek's program for ill newborns has built bridges between Israel and her Arab neighbors. Through this program, Muslims, Christians, and Jews have been able to transcend their differences in the interest of saving babies precariously on the border between life and death.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sharon Berkowitz for all of her charitable work, and especially her work with Shaare Zedek's Neonatology Department. The survival of the children treated there is often dependent upon her efforts and those of other humanitarian supporters of the neonatology program. I wish her many years of good health and success in all of her future endeavors.

"I DON'T CARE WHAT IT DOES—I LIKE THE CONCEPT"—WORDS OF WISDOM FROM THE MAJORITY LEADER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following column by Rick Horowitz from the Palm Beach Post of September 29, 1995, describing the House majority leader's comments on the flat tax proposal.

According to the columnist, the gentleman from Texas admitted that his taxes as a Member of Congress would be lower under his flat tax than under current law, but that personal gain was not his motivation in proposing a flat tax:

Rep. Armey insisted that personal gain wasn't the motivation for his plan; he truly didn't know who would do better or who would do worse, or even whether the plan was revenue-neutral or would lead to major funding gaps. In fact—well, these are the words he used:

I don't care what it does—I like the concept.

Mr. Speaker, that pretty much sums up the Republican agenda this year. I don't know what it does, but it is a new idea and we like the concept. You can see it in the medical savings account idea in the Medicare Reconciliation bill—which CBO insists will cost the program money, not save money like the ideologies of the right proclaim. You can see it in the Members who've introduced bills to permit more CFCs, because most of the world's scientists are probably wrong when they say CFCs are destroying the ozone layer. You can see it in the family cap in the welfare bill, because teenagers will quit having sex if you starve the babies they have.

Concepts are wonderful, Mr. Speaker. Too bad the real world awaits.

[From the Palm Beach Post, Sept. 29, 1995]

THE GOP REVOLUTION IN A NUTSHELL

(By Rick Horowitz)

Such a reasonable question—two questions, really. And such an interesting reply.

At last week's annual convention of the National Conference of Editorial Writers in

San Antonio, it was conversation pretty much nonstop, with the occasional break for food and beverage, or to hear from some outside force with something to say: the majority leader of the House of Representatives for instance.

Dick Armey came home to Texas to share a meal, tell a few jokes, make a few points. He brought the latest news from Washington, where the dismantling of the welfare state was proceeding with vigor.

Rep. Armey methodically set out the accomplishments of the Republican Congress—the hardest-working, most effective, most revolutionary Congress in memory, he claimed—and the outlook for the closing days of the session.

He fired the requisite shots across the already listing Democratic bow. He talked philosophy. How the market, freed from government interference, can perform miracles. How, beyond a few insignificant exceptions, what a person earns in life squares almost exactly with how hard a person has worked. How, given their respective contributions to society, the high school football coach deserves to be paid more than the high school English teacher.

And he pushed one of his pet ideas: the "flat tax." Why should Taxpayer X and Taxpayer Y be treated differently by the IRS just because they earn different incomes? Let everyone pay the same rate—17 percent of wages, salaries and pensions, in Rep. Armey's version. People could figure their taxes in minutes. They could file their returns on postcards. What could be wrong with that?

Then came the post-speech Q&A—a clarification, here, a prediction there—and then one David Bowman was standing at an audience microphone. Mr. Bowman, the editorial-page editor of the Huntsville (Ala.) News, wondered if Rep. Armey might possibly tell the crowd how much he paid in taxes under the current laws. Rep. Armey, momentarily flustered, offered up an estimate.

Mr. Bowman then asked Rep. Armey whether he'd be paying more or less than that under his flat-tax proposal. Rep. Armey said he didn't know.

Was there a pocket calculator in the house? (Nope.) Could anybody divide his congressional salary by 17 percent? Finally, he grabbed a pen and did some quick math himself, right there on his speech text. And what do you know? Under the flat tax, his taxes would go down plenty—what a pleasant surprise!

As the giggles spread in the cheap seats, Rep. Armey insisted that personal gain wasn't the motivation for his plan; he truly didn't know who would do better and who would do worse, or even whether the plan was revenue-neutral or would lead to major funding gaps. In fact—well, these are the words he used:

"I don't care what it does—I like the concept."

Ladies and gentlemen, the Republican revolution in a nutshell. Concepts. Theories. A straight line on a piece of graph paper. Neat. Clean. Simple. Sterile.

In the real world—the messy, sloppy real world—"what it does" matters. "What it does" affects actual human beings, whether "it" is a new tax system or massive welfare reform, the overhaul of Medicare or the dismantling of environmental protections. Somebody might get hurt out here. Somebody might want to pay attention to that.

"I don't care what it does," says the majority leader of the House of Representatives. "I like the concept."

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. RUTH WOOD

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House today, to recognize a valued member of my staff who will be retiring this year. Mrs. Ruth Wood has provided me with dedicated service for over 4 years. Mrs. Wood was an instrumental member of my election team in my first campaign for congress in 1992. After taking office in 1993, Mrs. Wood joined my congressional staff as a receptionist and as my military academy liaison. Mrs. Wood, who had previously served former Representative Jack Buechner, has provided my office with invaluable experience and professionalism.

Her work on the selection process of academy applicants has been outstanding. Her expertise in this area is unquestionable. Under her direction, 15 young people from my district received acceptance offers from the military academies in 1995. During her service with Representative Buechner, she had the distinction one year of placing more nominees in the service academies than any other House office. Her leadership in this area will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Wood has also distinguished herself with a lifelong commitment of service to the Republican Party, her efforts to assist numerous local, State, and national candidates, stands as a testament to her unselfish dedication to promote leaders to public office which exemplify the qualities and values of our great party.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize her service to this institution, her country, and her community. I ask that we all join to offer our gratitude to Mrs. Ruth Wood for her many years of dedicated service to our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN BALDWIN

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Bryan Baldwin.

On Tuesday, October 24, 1995, Mr. Baldwin will be honored at the annual conference of the National Industries for the Blind (NIB) as the 1995 Peter J. Salmon National Blind Employee of the Year.

After nine years at the San Antonio Light-house, Mr. Baldwin, who has been blind since birth, teaches computer skills to the visually impaired, enabling them to obtain more technologically advanced jobs. He exemplifies self-determination, demonstrated by remarkable job growth and commitment to help other live independently.

After high school, Baldwin worked in a plant nursery. Six years later, he was still earning minimum wage and had no benefits. Married and ready to start a family, Baldwin decided to seek a higher-paying job with more benefits that would better use his education and skills. Baldwin applied for an assembler's position at the San Antonio Lighthouse and was hired in 1985. He has progressed from general assembler to machine operator to quality assurance

lab technician and, finally, to his current position as computer trainer.

While a lab technician, Baldwin used computers to evaluate and document test results. He discovered that he had a natural talent and interest in how software programs could make many of his tasks easier. He bought a computer of his own and taught himself how to operate several programs. Encouraged by his supervisor, Baldwin then applied for a computer trainer position in a job skills training program at the Lighthouse's William Judson Career Guidance and Skills Training Center.

Through the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Program, Baldwin now has the satisfaction of helping other people who are blind. Baldwin has returned to school at Palo Alto Community College, is active in his church, and spends most of his free-time with his two daughters.

Baldwin says of his success, "I was totally surprised when I heard I had received this award. It makes me feel so good because I'm really just doing my job. I'm fortunate because every day I help other people like myself realize that there are so many options available to them."

TRIBUTE TO ST. LUCIE COUNTY FOR BECOMING FLORIDA LEADING CITRUS PRODUCER

HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to St. Lucie County, FL, for becoming the State's largest producer of citrus products. I am exceptionally proud to represent the fine people of St. Lucie County and today, they are deserving of national recognition. Besides being the home of the State's most fertile citrus land, St. Lucie County is also the home of some of the best fishing on the eastern seaboard, a center of marine research, an excellent example of intermodal transportation, and a diverse group of people representing all areas of the country who are proud to call St. Lucie County, "home."

Mr. Speaker, many in Florida are unaware that agriculture is an extremely important component of the economy of the State of Florida. Florida is the largest agricultural State in the Southeast and the eighth largest in the Nation boasting annual farm cash receipts of \$6.1 billion. In so doing it provides direct employment for more than 100,000 people and is an economic generator for an additional \$18 billion in economic activity.

At the backbone of this economic activity is Florida's world famous citrus industry. Florida is the overwhelming producer of all citrus in the United States, accounting for more than 81 percent of the national total annually. In fact, Florida is the world leader in the production of grapefruit, accounting for 32.3 percent of the world's supply annually. The quality of Florida's fresh citrus products like grapefruit are world renown, especially those of the Indian River Region of which St. Lucie County is a part.

In 1994-95, St. Lucie County became the State leader in citrus production by producing 32.4 million boxes of oranges, grapefruit and tangerines. This is a real tribute to the 500 growers of the 108,488 acres of citrus and the

hard working people in their groves, and the owners and employees of all the citrus related businesses. In St. Lucie County alone, citrus accounts for about \$1 billion in economic activity for the county, while employing 20 percent of the county's work force.

Previously, St. Lucie County had already ranked as the number one county in grapefruit production in the entire Nation. Because of the soil conditions that prevail on the eastern seaboard of Florida, grapefruit from the Indian River Region is the finest available in the world today. And now, this high quality high value crop is finding its niche world wide with millions of cartons of fruit exported annually.

Mr. Speaker, the investment in citrus in Florida is a long-term investment, and the growth of the St. Lucie County crop is a credit to the perseverance of those who make the citrus industry the basis for their livelihood. Florida's citrus growers, producers, and workers persevere elements unique to south Florida that range from hurricanes to frosts. Their work is not a part of an overnight operation but rather a commitment to the entire community, economy, and industry. This is evidenced by a new processing plant and packing facility currently in the works, therefore, by the year 2000 the crop is expected to expand another 25 percent.

I would like to extend my congratulations to everybody in St. Lucie County, this is an achievement that the entire county can take pride in. On behalf of the entire county I encourage everyone to drink more grapefruit and orange juice as it has been scientifically proven to better your health and state of mind, and that is something we all could use.

OXAPROZIN

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce a bill to restore some of the rights to market the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug oxaprozin, which were lost during the 21 years it took the Food and Drug Administration to approve this drug—a period that consumed the entire 17 years of the drug's patent life. This bill is necessary in order to remedy the unjustifiable delay in approving this important drug used to treat arthritis.

Oxaprozin, marketed by Searle under the name Daypro, was first patented in 1971, and an investigational new drug [IND] application was filed with the FDA shortly thereafter. Eleven years later, in August 1982, a new drug application [NDA] was filed, but FDA approval was not granted until October 29, 1992, over 21 years after submission of the IND application and over 10 years after the filing of the NDA. As a result of this delay, the patent for oxaprozin expired before Daypro could be brought to market.

While it is important that drugs meet Federal safety and efficacy standards, we should not lose sight of the fact that this review process comes at the expense of both those whose illness or suffering may be shortened or lessened, and at the expense of the rights of those to whom our laws have offered the incentives of patent protection for their investments. Patent protection is necessary for

pharmaceutical manufacturers to recoup their extraordinary development costs so that they may obtain funds to reinvest into new and more effective products.

The bill that I am introducing today does not grant full recovery of the time that was lost while oxaprozin was under review; it does not grant half or even a quarter of that time. This bill provides for an additional 2-year period of protection for oxaprozin. This 2-year period is based upon a thoroughly documented review of FDA inaction during the time the oxaprozin application was pending before the agency. I believe such relief is entirely fair, appropriate and equitable under the circumstances, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

TRIBUTE TO THE HARRISON POST

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the final issue of the Harrison Post, Fort Benjamin Harrison's weekly newspaper that published its last issue on September 28, 1995.

The Harrison Post was established in April 1966, by Ferdinand Stauch, a veteran of "Merrill's Marauders," and has well served the information needs of the military community at Fort Harrison for nearly 30 years.

Due to the closure of Fort Harrison, most of the soldiers have departed, and it was inevitable that the Harrison Post would have to stop the presses. Throughout the base closure process, the newspaper maintained its commitment to excellence. The Harrison Post has won 27 awards for excellence in journalism, and is considered to be one of the most honored newspapers of its type in the Army.

Throughout its history, the Harrison Post has provided timely, accurate, and reliable information to the servicemen and women, retirees, and civilians that have made up the Fort Harrison community. I take this opportunity to salute the Harrison Post, and those who have served on its staff, for their contributions and service to the Nation.

MANY FEDERAL PROGRAMS ARE UNNECESSARY AND BURDENSOME

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, when I visited with residents of the Third Congressional District of Utah, I find that many want Federal programs streamlined and made more efficient. Many programs are unnecessary and burdensome. On other occasions, however, I am reminded that there are many Federal programs that make real differences in the lives of people and give us substantial return for the Federal dollar invested in them.

An article published in the September 27, 1995, edition of the Salt Lake Tribune highlights one such program in my district. West Valley City, UT, is one of five cities in the Nation to receive an Outstanding Community Service Award for its Green Thumb Senior

Community Service Employment Program. The newspaper article spotlights the work of two senior citizens who are involved with the Green Thumb Program in West Valley City. The program clearly is helping these folks remain active and independent until they retire while at the same time making contributions to the community they live in. I would like to submit this article for inclusion in today's RECORD to pay tribute to this program, the senior citizens in West Valley City it is helping, and the city officials who take the time to be involved in the program and make it work.

Bunny Bowen works in anticipation of not having to work anymore.

She has plans for retirement: publishing her 2,000 poems, reopening a ceramics shop, getting back on the stage.

In the meantime, she answers phones for the West Valley City Police Department, logs reports, arrest information and protection orders into computers.

One of several West Valley City employees hired through the federally funded Green Thumb Senior Employment Program. Bowen, 62, praises her employer. "They go out of their way for us," she says.

West Valley City is one of five cities in the United States to receive an Outstanding Community Service Award for its Green Thumb Senior Community Service Employment Program.

Green Thumb was established in 1965 by President Johnson to hire retired farmers to work on the Nation's parks and highways. These days, the program provides job training to senior workers with household incomes less than \$9,340. Workers earn minimum wage while they are trained and then have the option of working for the agency that trained them or seeking a job elsewhere. About 282 Utahans worked for Green Thumb last year.

West Valley City now employs five Green Thumb trainees and four graduates.

Ron Burris, area Green Thumb supervisor, says West Valley City does more for its elderly employees than most agencies by holding resume and interviewing workshops to help them learn the process of getting a job.

Like hundreds of Utah senior citizens, Bowen found herself in the financial gap between working and retirement. After 26 years of doing books for her husband's business, her experience was outdated and her Social Security income minimal.

"The job market's tough when you're older," Bowen says. "I was scared to death of computers."

Bowen eventually found work through Green Thumb and plans to work for two more years and then retire.

But not Claude Heiner. The 68-year-old former mining engineer has worked for the city for three years and does not see his job ending anytime soon.

Heiner started working for West Valley City after a car accident left him in a wheelchair unable to continue his consulting business. Now he manages the office at the city shops, handling complaints about road damage, snowplowing and dispatching drivers.

"This really wasn't what I wanted, but it gave me something to do besides sitting around the house," Heiner says. "I'll work as long as my health holds out."

REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan, our firm and steady ally in the region celebrated its National Day on October 10. Its economic growth and political progress serve as the standard for other developing countries, and its commitment to human rights and democracy deserve our admiration. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Taiwan continued success in facing the many challenges that lie ahead.

While Taiwan has served as a role model for developing nations, it has been unable to participate in many international organizations. When President Clinton meets with President Jiang of the People's Republic of China at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations in New York, the voices of 21 million people on Taiwan will be conspicuously unheard. Their duly elected government has been frozen out of participation in the U.N. by the PRC. We must seek to rectify this situation.

The United States should make clear to China that we respect the pursuit of reunification. But reunification through military action is totally unacceptable. The United States is bound by the Taiwan Relations Act of 1980 to seek a peaceful resolution to the Taiwan situation. Part of the solution may come from equal participation in international organizations.

When the United States moved to no longer recognize the ROC in exchange for the PRC in 1979, one of the reasons given was that the 1.2 billion people of China must have a vote. That same argument now applies to the 21 million people in Taiwan. I hope that the United States will not shy away for its responsibility to our long term ally.

STATEMENT OF MR. MCCOLLUM AND MR. GONZALEZ REGARDING H.R. 2399

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, in response to some questions that have been raised, we want to clarify that it is, and has always been, our intent that all provisions of H.R. 2399, the Truth in Lending Act Amendments of 1995, that amend the Truth in Lending Act—including the increases in tolerance—apply solely to loans secured by real estate.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues, our Nation's military leaders, distin-

guished veterans, and the host of family and friends who have assembled with us in the House Chamber this morning. I want to pay special tribute to those veterans who have journeyed from across the country to join us for this special joint meeting of Congress. Joint meetings are special events to mark historic moments in our Nation's history. Today's ceremony marks the closing activities of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II. It is, indeed, proper and fitting that we gather for acknowledgement of this significant period in our Nation's history.

History reveals that World War II was the greatest and most destructive war in history. The war killed more people, destroyed more property, and probably had more far-reaching consequences than any other war in history. The war began on September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by Germany. The United States entered the war in December of 1941, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, as we gather today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of World War II, we pause to honor the brave Americans who answered the Nation's call to service. We also honor those who lost their lives in the conflict. We know that families lost fathers, sons, daughters, and friends. We gather today to remind these families that their losses were not in vain. The war forever changed our Nation, signaling a renewed commitment to freedom and democracy. It is with the somber reminder of the valor and determination of our fallen comrades who fought for democracy that we gather today.

I want to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to my colleagues in Congress who are veterans of World War II, including those who are highlighted on today's program—Representatives, HENRY HYDE and "SONNY" MONTGOMERY, and Senators DANIEL INOUE, STROM THURMOND, and Senate Majority Leader ROBERT DOLE. As a veteran of World War II, I take pride in being included in the ranks of these brave patriots who united in service to this country a half-century ago.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have some of the members of my family join me for today's commemoration ceremony, including my wife, Jay, my daughter, Lori, and my granddaughter, Nicolette. My young grandson, Brett Hammond, is also here with me. As I look at Brett and Nicolette, it is my feeling that we fought a war many years ago, so that perhaps members of their generation will be able to enjoy peace. As we move forward, let us do so with the strong hope that World War II will, indeed, become known as the last world war. Let this be our commitment to our children, our grandchildren, and our brave comrades who have passed on.

TRIBUTE TO A YOUNG LEADER: MR. LARRY CHAMPAGNE III

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that by now most of our colleagues have either read or heard about Mr. Larry Champagne III, the young hero who saved his schoolmates and bus driver when he brought their swerving

school bus to a halt after the driver suffered a stroke at the wheel. I am proud to say that Mr. Champagne is one of my junior constituents.

More importantly, I want to call young Larry's story to the attention of our colleagues because his act of courage is one of the many wonderful and dynamic things our young people are doing today. Contrary to popular belief, Larry Champagne and his schoolmates are among the 98 percent of young Americans who are doing the right thing. They are the young leaders who are studying hard, obeying authority, and making small but positive contributions to their communities. They are the unsung heroes of the 90's.

I submit to our colleagues the October 6, 1995 St. Louis Post Dispatch article about Larry Champagne. It is my hope that his story will touch their hearts, as it did mine, and inspire some confidence in young Larry's generation. Then, I offer our colleagues the challenge of doing everything within their power to protect the programs that young Larry and his peers will need to fully develop the leadership talents they displayed on October 5, 1995.

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Oct. 6, 1995]

PEACHY—BOY HERO CELEBRATES CELEBRITY
(By Carolyn Bower)

Ten-year-old Larry Champagne III got pulled from class repeatedly Thursday to talk with national radio and television reporters.

But Larry was coping with his sudden celebrity status.

"I'm OK," he grinned outside Bellerive School in the Parkway School District. "I'm peachy. I'm carrots and peas."

Larry, a fifth-grader, became a hero after he stopped a school bus on U.S. Highway 40 near Sarah Avenue in St. Louis Tuesday after the bus driver suffered a stroke. The bus has been going about 55 mph.

Larry is credited with saving himself and 17 other students from serious injury. The bus driver, Ernestine Blackman, was in serious condition Thursday at Barnes Hospital.

On Thursday afternoon, Bellerive's 460 pupils filed into the school gym for an assembly to honor Larry and the other students. In sweet, high voices, the students sang a song about making a difference, taking a risk and becoming the voices of hope in the world.

Said principal Ken Russell: "We are here to honor the students on Bus 3 for their courage, wisdom and bravery in the face of danger. * * * You were good listeners. You were helpful. You are heroes."

The students were on their way to school from their homes in St. Louis Tuesday morning when they heard cars honking and felt the bus swerve and hit a guardrail.

Then they saw Blackman fall from her seat. Larry made his way to the front, grabbed the steering wheel and stomped on the brake, stopping the bus. A pickup plowed into the bus.

Then Larry and five other students helped the bus driver, got the door open and summoned help.

Russell gave Larry a stack of newspapers and a framed copy of a front-page Post-Dispatch story about Larry.

School officials presented the Bus 3 students with medallions on red, white and blue ribbons.

Walle Amusa, and aide to St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley Jr., read a message from Bosley and invited the children to meet the mayor next Wednesday. The mayor's message said: "I am very proud of you. It is great to know that we have young people like you who are level-headed, responsible, courageous and humble."

Tim Stieber, a division manager for Mayflower bus company, gave Larry a billed hat, a bus driver's jacket, commendation and \$100 gift certificate to Toys 'R' Us.

The television program "A Current Affair" filmed the assembly.

In addition to local news organizations, Larry has had interviews or inquiries from NBC, CBS, USA Today, National Public Radio, Time Magazine for Kids, the Associated Press, United Press International, CNN in Los Angeles, Paul Harvey, David Letterman's show, the "Today" show, the "Tonight Show" and radio stations in Boston, San Francisco and Utica. Charles Osgood wrote Thursday's "Osgood File" rhyme about Larry.

Larry's relatives said the attention at first drove him to tears, but he bounced back.

His grandfather Lawrence Champagne, said: "Larry didn't want to be a hero, but now he's jumping in with both feet and dealing with it."

The grandfather said Larry's actions had lifted the family's spirits just weeks after Larry's father, Lawrence Champagne II, was stabbed to death in St. Louis.

"My son may have lost his life, but his son has saved lives," the grandfather said. "This is a memory we'll cherish forever."

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
AMERICAN JOBS AND FOREIGN
LOBBYISTS

HON. LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to let the American people know how Government has really operated in Washington for far too long. For the past several months I have been working in a bipartisan manner with my colleagues in the House and Senate from Washington State, Oregon, and California to address a serious issue. American men and women in the longshoreman's trade are being displaced by foreign workers because our own State Department's rule interpretations strongly favor foreign workers despite Congress' efforts to protect American workers in a trade where half of their jobs have disappeared in the last decade alone.

It's not bad enough that our State Department is failing to protect American jobs but they have ignored Congress' charge to update their annual rule interpretation list for almost 2 years. So let's see, not only does our own State Department favor foreign workers but now they ignore Congress' instructions as well. But wait Mr. Speaker, it gets better!

Now I have discovered that after fourteen other Members of the House and Senate joined me in writing to Secretary Christopher about this problem a mid-level bureaucrat in the Transportation and Economic Section of the Department of State decided he would call foreign ship owners to let them know they too should be concerned about this issue. Yes. We have a State Department official calling foreign lobbyists as if he had been retained to be their personal agent. Whose State Department is this anyway?

But just when I think it could not get any worse I find out that the State Department has agreed to be lobbied by foreign vessel owners and operators so that they can continue to discriminate against American workers. Their

concern? It is that the profit margins for foreign vessel owners and operators will be cut.

So let's review what has been going on in our State Department. First, State promulgates rules which discriminate against American workers in favor of foreigners. Second, State ignores the law and defies Congress' charge to produce annual reciprocity lists for almost 2 years. Third, a State Department official takes it upon himself to be the agent for foreign lobbyists by calling foreign ship owners and operators to protect what amounts to be corporate pork for foreigners doled out by our State Department. Last, as if notifying foreigners that their sweet deal may be in danger is not enough, the United States Department of State decides to meet with foreign lobbyists so that their concerns can be made a part of the official State Department evaluation.

While some have asked me which American worker needs to fear our State Department next the real question Americans must ask themselves is "How much does it cost a foreign interest to have the Department of State act as your lobbyist?" The obvious answer, the livelihoods of thousands of American men and women in the longshoreman's trade.

CONGRATULATIONS ELEC-
TRICIAN'S MATE FIRST CLASS,
SUBMARINE SERVICE RICHARD
CRISP

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Electrician's Mate First Class, Submarine Service Richard Crisp who will retire from the United States Navy on December 31, 1995. Richard entered the Navy on May 30, 1973 and has served his nation faithfully.

During his time in the United States Navy, Richard has distinguished himself as an extraordinary member of our armed forces. He has been awarded the Submarine Service Designation, the Navy Achievement Medal 2nd Award, the Meritorious Unit Commendation 2nd Award, the Navy Recruiting Award, the Coast Guard Special Operations Ribbon, the Sea Service Ribbon, and the Deterrent Patrol Insignia 2nd Award.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Crisp has proven himself to be a faithful member of the United States Navy. His 20 years of loyal service is greatly appreciated, and I wish him the very best as he enters retirement.

ALTERNATIVE MEDICARE BILL

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I recently cosponsored H.R. 2422, the Medicare bill offered as an alternative to the Republican Medicare plan. I am cosponsoring the bill because I believe that it is important for Democrats to offer an alternative plan to the Republicans' massive, unnecessary, and unjustified cuts.

H.R. 2422 cuts approximately \$90 billion from Medicare over the next 7 years instead

of \$270 billion of cuts claimed by the Republicans. The trustees of the Medicare trust fund have stated that reducing Medicare by \$90 billion would extend the solvency of the trust fund without the prospect of a shortfall and maintain as sufficient a balance as has upheld the Medicare trust fund for the past 30 years.

Although H.R. 2422 is a significant step in the right direction, I do, however have concerns about some provisions which could significantly reduce provider reimbursement rates. Reducing these rates in States such as Minnesota where reimbursement rates are already low may have an unintended negative consequence. Still, we need alternatives to the Republican bill, and this measure serves as such an alternative.

The Medicare payment disparity that persists today between States should be addressed. The changes being advanced by reduced payments tend to highlight this difference but are not the genesis of the problem. That is, the low reimbursement rates for select States that have achieved significant cost savings are locked into place and become compounded by the policy changes being advanced.

CELEBRATION MARKS MORE THAN AN ANNIVERSARY FOR TAIWAN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, October 10 marks the anniversary of the birth of the Republic of China [ROC]. On this occasion, I wish to send my greetings and congratulations to the leaders on Taiwan, and especially President Lee, whom I have had the good fortune to meet with both in Taiwan and in the United States.

When President Lee of Taiwan came to Cornell in June, I had the opportunity to talk with him and discuss Taiwan's relationship with the United States. He thanked me for the incredible congressional support he had received prior to his visit, and reiterated his people's strong respect for the United States. He reaffirmed our bilateral friendship, and the desire of Taiwan to continue that friendship into the next century.

Taiwan is and has been a loyal ally and trading partner in Asia. Its people participate in and fully subscribe to the principles of freedom and democracy. They have worked with us on issues ranging from endangered species to trademark infringements. They look to us for guidance and protection.

President Clinton will be meeting with President Jiang at the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. It is ironic that the two Presidents will meet in honor of the United Nations, a body in which the 21 million people of Taiwan have no voice.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in urging President Clinton not to enter into any agreement which would further restrict our ally Taiwan, or compromise its growing democracy. Better relations with the PRC must not come at the sacrifice of the 21 million people on Taiwan who must depend on us to defend their interests.

The October 10 celebration should mark the continuance of the friendship between our two

countries, as well as the founding of a nation. Again, I congratulate Taiwan on the occasion of its National Day.

BOLEY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this month the city of St. Petersburg and the county of Pinellas will be honoring the Boley Centers for Behavioral Health Care, Inc., on its 25th anniversary, and I, too, want to commend this organization and its founders led by Mary R. Koenig on this occasion.

The mission of the Boley Centers is to provide our community with comprehensive services for those with mental illnesses. Through its rehabilitation programs and a network of community residences and apartments, Boley Centers has helped thousands of disabled residents of St. Petersburg and Pinellas County. The vast majority of Boley Centers' clients have been integrated into the community without the need for any additional hospitalization, and this has meant a considerable savings to the State and the county and speaks highly of the staff and services provided by Boley Centers.

As one who has worked to help secure Federal funding for several of Boley Centers' resident complexes, I believe its clients are fortunate to have this outstanding program available to them in our community, and on this its silver anniversary, I salute Boley Centers, its Boley Angels, and the scores of others who have helped make Boley Centers one of the finest programs of its kind in our country.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO THE YWCA OF WESTERN NEW YORK

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize today the history and achievements of the YWCA of Western New York, which is celebrating its 125 anniversary on October 27.

The YWCA has a distinguished tradition of service to women, to Western New York, and to this country. The Western New York YWCA was founded in 1870, only 15 years after the founding of the national YWCA. The Western New York chapter lost no time in making its mark on the community.

One of its earliest efforts was to coordinate charity work in Buffalo. The coalition of charities it organized has lasted to this day, evolving into the present-day United Way. Other local organizations with roots in the YWCA are the Urban League, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the Travelers Aid Society.

The Western New York YWCA has made its strongest mark on family and women's issues. It began child care and "well baby" programs early on, and it now operates the largest licensed after-school day care program in the region, along with other family support programs such as one for at-risk teens.

It has focused on assisting women in entering and advancing in the workplace—from recruiting women into necessary defense jobs in the Second World War to its current Leadership Development Program which encourages and prepares women to enter jobs traditionally held by men. The YWCA also runs a transitional housing program, which helps women in trouble to get back on their feet. It even runs a monthly cable program, called "Womanworks" which focuses on modern women's issues.

Of course, the YWCA also offers a wide range of fitness programs, on which many families in the community have come to rely. These programs include everything from youth sports to a special exercise program for people with arthritis.

Aside from its distinguished tradition of community service, the Western New York YWCA has made its mark on American history. For example, in the 1950's—a time of intense racial tension—it named Mary Wood as Executive Director; the first African-American YWCA executive in the country. At one time, it counted among its members Presidents Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland. In fact, the downtown building of the Western New York YWCA is at the site of the home of President Fillmore.

Mr. Speaker, the YWCA certainly has earned our recognition and appreciation as it marks 125 years of service to the region and the country. I congratulate this organization for carrying on in its superb traditions by continuing to provide the Western New York community with critical support programs, and I hope that it will celebrate many great anniversaries in the future.

HOLDEN SALUTES WORLD WAR II VETERANS

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor and pay tribute to our World War II veterans as we commemorate the 50th anniversary of World War II.

We stand here today because of the sacrifices and efforts of those people who fought and gave their lives for freedom.

Countless soldiers, sailors, and airmen, gave their lives at places like Midway, Normandy, Anzio, Bastogne, and Okinawa, so that we could enjoy the blessings of liberty.

There were many heroes worthy of our recognition and praise. I am proud that one of those heroes is from my district, and is here with us today.

It is my great pleasure that Capt. Jim Burt of Wyomissing, PA, is here with us. Captain Burt is an Army veteran and a Congressional Medal of Honor winner.

Captain Burt risked his life in heavy fighting near the city of Aachen in Germany. Despite being wounded early in the fighting, Captain Burt led his troops for more than 8 days until victory was won.

I would like to thank Captain Burt, and all of the men and women who fought and gave their lives to preserve our freedom.

You answered the call of duty, and we thank you for all that you have done for our great country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring these fine men and women.

**SALUTE TO OAKLAND PRIVATE
INDUSTRY COUNCIL**

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Oakland Private Industry Council. The city of Oakland has truly benefited from this organization. The Oakland Private Industry Council should be applauded for actively promoting job training and placement of the economically disadvantaged.

The Oakland Private Industry Council is nationally recognized for its creative development of nontraditional employment and training programs. Just recently, a \$1.2 million grant from the State of California was awarded to the council. These funds will provide retraining for civilian workers displaced by the closure of the Oak Knoll Medical Center. These persons will be provided with critically needed skills for high demand occupations.

Governor Pete Wilson has commended the Oakland Private Industry Council 4 consecutive years for making an outstanding contribution to the development of Oakland's work force. Each year the council has exceeded its established performance goals.

This year the council again honors its service providers which have exceeded their established performance goals and their business partners who assisted them.

I join in saluting the Oakland Private Industry Council and this year's honorees. In recognition of their dedicated and professional service to Oakland's economically disadvantaged population, I would like to commend the Auto Parts Club, Youth Employment Partner Inc., Federal Express, Career Resource Center, Port of Oakland, Berkeley Adult School, Oakland Neighborhood Center, and the Vietnamese Fishermen Association.

Today, I pay a special tribute to the Oakland Private Industry Council for its continued hard work and dedication to the community in providing employment and training services for our city.

**50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END
OF WORLD WAR II**

HON. J.D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of World War II, I want to honor an Arizona National Guard Unit, the 158th Regimental Combat Team [RCT] or "Bushmasters" as they called themselves, which fought in the Pacific campaigns. When the war ended, they had spent 4 years overseas, 312 days in combat, and suffered approximately 1,600 casualties in three campaigns. While they went unnoticed with the

public, they were recognized by the Commander of the Army in the Pacific, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The Bushmasters had earned three campaign streamers with two arrowheads, a Presidential unit citation, and the unending praise from General Douglas MacArthur. He proclaimed: "No greater fighting combat team ever deployed for battle."

Arizonans already knew what General MacArthur discovered about the Bushmasters because they were our soldiers. They were our husbands, our fathers, and our sons. They were citizen-soldiers who came from cities such as Phoenix and Tucson, from the many Indian Nations in Arizona, from the mining communities of eastern Arizona, from the timber and railroad towns up north, and from the ranch country in the south.

Before World War II, the Bushmaster Regiment already had a colorful past. The unit charged up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, secured the border when Poncho Villa raided the border towns, and fought in France during World War I. Arizonans had many reasons for joining the unit. Some of them joined for the camaraderie. Some joined because the unit was colorblind and it gave them dignity and equity that they did not have in civilian society. The unit had some of Arizona's more famous people come through its ranks, including the late Senator Carl Hayden and Pima Indian Chief Antonio Azul.

When the Bushmasters reported for Federal service, they proved their value during the Louisiana maneuvers in 1940. The regimental commander Col. J. Prugh Hernadon, a bookkeeper from Tucson, tried a new form of communication with his radios. He had native American members of his unit transmit messages in their native languages to keep the enemy from intercepting their radio transmissions.

The Bushmasters performed so well that the Army shipped them to the Panama Canal Zone shortly after Pearl Harbor was attacked. They were given the task of defending the canal from sabotage. A year later General MacArthur personally requested the Bushmaster Regiment to help him capture the island of New Guinea from the Japanese. In January, 1944, the 2d Battalion, under Lt. Col. Frederick Stofft of Tucson, were the first soldiers of the Bushmaster Regiment to enter combat.

The Bushmasters developed a reputation for their fighting skills. In the Philippines Capt. Bayard W. Hart, a Cherokee Indian, and his men of Company G from Safford, AZ, were awarded the Presidential unit citation for capturing a Japanese gun emplacement without a loss of life to his men. In Dutch New Guinea, they beat the battle-hardened Japanese Tiger Marines. Shortly after the battle they became feared by their enemy. Japanese shortwave broadcasts referred to them as "the butchers of the Pacific" for the rest of the war. It was no surprise to the Bushmasters that they were selected to lead the assault of the invasion of Japan.

When the war ended, the Bushmasters returned home to Arizona, going back to the lives they had known before the war. They may have come from different cultures, spoke different languages, and grown up in different traditions, but they fought for the values they all shared as Americans: freedom, democracy, and justice.

Mr. Speaker, Americans can best remember their sacrifice by striving to live by those values that they were so willing to fight and die for.

OMNIBUS BILLS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 4, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

The operations of the federal government have received enormous scrutiny recently. Many Americans saw the last election as a call to dramatically reduce the size and scope of the federal government. The House of Representatives has responded by passing bills to place limits on government regulations, and will soon consider measures to eliminate entire government agencies.

But in the midst of all the high-profile activity, less sweeping but important changes have been made to help government work more efficiently. The challenge before us is to determine what we want the government to do, and make sure that it does the job well.

Reinventing government: Two years ago, Vice President Gore came forth with recommendations for reforming the way the federal government operates. He recently detailed the progress that has been made on implementing these recommendations.

Last year, Congress passed legislation to cut 272,000 federal employees. So far, 160,000 have been cut. There are now fewer federal employees than there were when John F. Kennedy was president. Furthermore, federal agencies have closed more than 2,000 field offices.

In addition, 16,000 pages of regulations have been eliminated, and 31,000 are being reworked—resulting in an estimated savings to the public of nearly \$28 billion. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency has either cut or changed 85% of its regulations, thereby cutting its paperwork requirements by 25%. These changes are estimated to save industry 20 million hours of labor a year. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has eliminated 65% of its regulations; the Small Business Administration, 50%.

But just as important as cutting back on the size of government is making it work more effectively, and progress is being made on this front as well. Earlier this year, a national business magazine evaluated a number of businesses' telephone customer service. The magazine gave its highest rating to the Social Security Administration, which outperformed companies such as Southwest Airlines and L.L. Bean. The IRS has also significantly improved its telephone service, and has pledged to cancel penalties for taxpayers who are given incorrect information.

Congress has acted to improve government efficiency as well. A law enacted earlier this year makes it more difficult for the federal government to impose unfunded mandates on state and local governments. Congress also strengthened a law to lessen the paperwork burden imposed by the federal government on businesses and individuals.

Both the House and Senate have passed bills which would place limits on federal agencies' power to issue new regulations and require them to perform detailed cost-benefit analyses before new rules could usually be issued.

There is wide agreement that the federal procurement process is much too cumbersome, time-consuming and wasteful. The House recently passed a bill to dramatically streamline the process and make it more competitive. In addition, many federal agencies and the House now allow employees to make some purchases like businesses would—at the local office supply store. As the procurement process becomes more efficient, government agencies will have less need for warehouse space for large inventories. Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington used to need seven warehouses to store its supplies—now it uses half of one. The House recently sold off thousands of unneeded office furnishings, eliminating the need for warehouse space that cost \$245,000 a year.

Outlook: Many Hoosiers feel frustrated, irritated, even angry about the hassle and the inflexible rules they often find in the federal government. They rightly are demanding change. Having watched the private sector streamline and become more productive and lower costs, Americans know that the federal government must go through the same passage of change. Quite understandably they have a strong skepticism that it can be done.

There is a lot of discussion today about what the federal government's role should be, and I think that is good. My concern is that the debate is sometimes too simplistic, with the "get rid of it all" school on one side and the "government as national nanny" school on the other. Some people argue that the way to fix the federal government is to eliminate as much of it as possible. My sense is that most of us don't want to get rid of government; we want to limit it and make it effective. We want government to make sure that our meat is safe to eat and that the skies are safe for air travel; to aid communities in recovering from the ravages of natural disasters; to insure our savings if our bank fails, for example. We want to see a government that moves us toward meeting our nation's common goals, that recognizes people are its customers and gives them their money's worth. We want a government that recognizes that most people are neither crooked nor stupid and want to do the right thing so long as the right thing makes sense to them. They want to see a government that cuts obsolete regulations, rewards results, and negotiates and seeks consensus rather than dictates.

We need to do some hard thinking about what it is we want government to do and how we want it done. Our quest must be to reduce the cost and simplify the operation of government while maintaining essential programs and functions. We need to design a government that uses common sense to solve problems. We must stop doing things that government doesn't do very well and that don't need to be done by government. Where government can make a positive difference in the lives of ordinary Americans it must be made to work more efficiently and effectively.

Those of us in government must convince people that we are serious about limiting government and making it work better. This effort must become a way of life for all of us. It is a task that is never finished. As the world has become more complex so has the federal government. Too often it has become more master than servant. That is what has to change, and that's what reinventing government is all about.

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to congratulate Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, America's first college for African-Americans, which will bestow honorary doctoral degrees on the President and First Lady of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings and Nana (Mrs.) Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings.

It is fitting that President Rawlings of Ghana—the first African nation to gain independence from Europe—should receive his first honorary degree from the United States first college for African-Americans, a college that is named after the author of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In fact, Lincoln University has longstanding ties to the Republic of Ghana. The first President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, graduated from Lincoln University with a bachelor of arts degree, cum laude, in 1939 and a bachelor of sacred theology degree in 1942.

Dr. Nkrumah later received an honorary doctorate from Lincoln University, as did His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's first Ambassador to the United Nations. The first American Ambassador to Ghana was also a Lincoln graduate, His Excellency Franklin H. Williams, class of 1941.

President Rawlings is a leader both in Ghana and the world community. Under his leadership, Ghana has enacted the difficult economic reforms that lead to short-term hardships but long-term prosperity. With consistent economic growth, Ghana now serves as a model for African and other nations that are moving into the developed world. In addition, President Rawlings is a passionate advocate for American involvement—at the governmental and nongovernmental levels—in African affairs.

First Lady Agyeman-Rawlings has also displayed outstanding leadership qualities. She is the founder and president of the 31st December Women's Movement, a group advocating the empowerment of Ghana's women. In addition, the First Lady is a recipient of the African-American Institute's coveted Star Crystal Award for her work with women's groups.

Mr. Speaker, let me again congratulate Lincoln University on this important occasion. I am very proud of the accomplishments of this fine institution.

TEAMWORK FOR EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 743) to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor management cooperative efforts that improve economic competitiveness in the United States to continue to thrive, and for other purposes:

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Chairman, the Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act of 1995 enables increased employee involvement in nonunion workplaces. However, in order to have an honest debate, we need to have an understanding as to the nature of the problem. And there is a problem.

Given the intricacies of labor law and the fact that most of us here are not labor lawyers, let me make this as simple as possible. Today, a nonunion employer may unilaterally impose any decision regarding how employees work, when they work and the job they do. If the employer seeks to work with their employees to devise a mutually beneficial solution to those issues, the employer violates the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 [NLRB].

Joint decisions are illegal in nonunion workplaces because of the interaction of two sections of the NLRB: Sections 8(a)(2) and section 2(5). The pertinent part of section 8(a)(2) reads:

8(a) It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer:

(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it; NLRB sec. 8(a) (2); 29 U.S.C. sec. 158(a)(2).

So it appears as if a nonunion employer cannot dominate or interfere with a union. A quick look at the definitions section of the NLRB makes clear that the legal definition of "labor organization" is much broader than labor union, however. Section 2(5) reads:

Labor Organization—The term "labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rate of pay, hours, of employment, or conditions of work. (emphasis added). NLRA sec. 2(5) 29 U.S.C. sec. 152(5).

Essentially, a "labor organization" is any group of employees that "deals with" employers on conditions of work. The phrase "dealing with" is very important here. In *NLRB v. Cabot Carbon Co.*, 360 U.S. 203 (1959), the Supreme Court defined "dealing with" as broader than just collective bargaining. Instead, the term "dealing with" involves any back and forth discussion between a group of employees and the employer. In short, the definition of labor organization makes it illegal under section 8(a)(2) for nonunion employers to start up teams to address and resolve issues with their employees.

Let's look at an example. Suppose a small, nonunion manufacturing company has dramatically increasing worker's compensation rates. A reasonable assumption is that plant safety has decreased, resulting in more injuries and lost workdays. In response, the management implements a plant-wide health and safety committee by asking for volunteers from every area of the company from design to accounting to line and shipping employees.

The committee is established, meets on company time and the company furnishes the supplies—paper, pencils, current safety plan, etc. After three meetings over the course of six weeks, the committee pinpoints that many of the injuries are eye injuries and foot injuries. Working together, the committee devises a custom-made set of safety glasses and agrees that the company should purchase lighter but sturdier safety shoes.

The example is oversimplified, but the establishment and operation of this committee is a clear violation of section 8(a)(2). The group of employees participated in a group that "dealt with" management. The issue they addressed—health and safety—involved conditions of work, namely the safety equipment production and shipping employees were expected to wear. The employer dominated and interfered with the group by initially asking for volunteers and by having it meet on company time and with company supplies. In an era of global competition, it appears that the law is antagonistic to cooperation.

WHY THE NLRA IS SO BROAD

After the Great Depression, in 1933, Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act to give employees the right to bargain collectively through independent unions. However, the Recovery Act did not adequately protect that right and lacked sufficient enforcement mechanisms. In many companies, management set up company-dominated or "sham" unions where union leaders were merely tools of management. Management then blocked the formation of independent unions on the grounds that employees were already represented by the company-dominated organization.

The NLRA was drafted to level the playing field between employers and employees and to end employer domination of employees through sham unions. Legislative history from the debate over the NLRA indicates that Congress intended to prohibit the practice of company-dominated unions; however, even Senator Wagner, the sponsor of the Act, stated that "[t]he object of [prohibiting employer-dominated unions] is to remove from the industrial scene unfair pressure, not fair discussion." In other words, it appears that Congress intended to remove obstacles to independent unions for collective bargaining, yet intended to permit structures which promote employer-employee discussion and cooperation.

THE ELECTROMATION CASE

On December 16, 1992, the National Labor Relation Board [NLRB or Board] issued its decision in *Electromation, Inc.* The case was considered both a litmus test for how the Board would treat cooperation cases and a chance for the Board to clarify what types of cooperation were legal under Section 8(a)(2) of the NLRA. The Board ruled unanimously that the company Electromation had violated Section 8(a)(2) by establishing five "action committees" to deal with workplace issues: absenteeism; no smoking policy; communications; pay progression; and attendance bonus.

The Board found that by establishing and setting the size, responsibilities and goals of the five committees, the company dominated or interfered with a labor organization: a group of employees (the committee members), which dealt with management, on terms and conditions of employment (the subjects the committees dealt with). Far from clarifying the breadth of cooperation, the Board's decision in *Electromation* and subsequent cases have muddled the employee involvement waters.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT IS USED WIDELY

Today's modern workplace includes employee participation committees and teams of all sorts which are as unique as the workplaces in which they are established. From total quality management committees which include gainsharing to self-directed work

teams, over 30,000 workplaces nationwide are using cooperation to improve employee morale and increase productivity and competitiveness in the workplace.

This has been acknowledged by many officials in the Clinton administration. Secretary of Labor Robert Reich noted: "High-performance workplaces are gradually replacing the factories and offices where Americans used to work, where decisions were made at the top and most employees merely followed instruction. The old top-down workplace doesn't work any more."

Perhaps even more enlightening is Vice President Al Gore's recent report on reinventing government. On page 26 of the report, the Vice President lauds the Maine 200 OSHA program because it requires employee involvement: "Employer/worker safety teams in the participating firms are identifying—and fixing—14 times more hazards than OSHA's inspectors ever could have found * * *" What the Vice President neglects to mention is that it is illegal for worker teams to fix safety problems if it is a nonunion company.

Employee involvement is found nationwide. In my rural western Wisconsin district, I have several companies which use teaming. Jerome Foods, a major turkey farming and manufacturing company in Barron, has experienced substantial gains both in employee morale, customer service, and productivity through teaming.

For example, in its farming operation, the company has reduced back stress by redesigning the equipment it uses to transfer young turkeys from the nursery to the main barn. As a result, employees no longer have to lift a 100-pound gate.

In its manufacturing operation, the White Meat Boning Process Improvement Team revised how the meat is cut, added drip pans to reduce floor waste (improving safety) and revised inspection procedures. These rather minor changes save over \$60,000 per year and improves food quality.

In its packaging operation, 16 Jerome team members redesigned the box department to make it ergonomically sound. The team members added vacuum pumps to lift heavy loads, changed the process used in the department and reduced back stress by 85 percent.

As the examples show, teaming works for employees, it works for companies and it will help keep America competitive into the 21st Century. Some who oppose the TEAM Act fear that it would erode the protections in the NLRA and allow companies to again establish sham company unions, robbing employees of any voice in the workplace.

The TEAM Act is not an attempt to undermine unions or undermine the rights of individual workers. As written, the TEAM Act eliminates no existing language in the NLRA. The Act simply creates an exception in Section 8(a)(2) so that cooperation is not labeled domination. There is no change to the broad definition of labor organization, and we explicitly prohibit teams or committees from collectively bargaining with employers in both union and nonunion firms. The Act also reaffirms the fact that unionized employers can't establish teams to avoid the obligation to bargain with their unions. Unions have veto power over teams in the workplace.

Finally, we don't allow sham company unions. Where employers have tried to thwart an organizing attempt by establishing a work-

place committee and then bargaining with the committee, Section 8(a)(2) would render the employers actions illegal. Where an employer establishes teams to thwart organizing, the employer would still violate existing protections under Section 8 of the NLRA. Further, nothing in this bill would prevent nonunionized employees from forming a union if they so choose.

Mr. Chairman, the NLRA served us well for many years, but just as digital telecommunications has necessitated a new telecommunications policy, we must revise our 1930's labor law to apply to a 1990's workplace. As a moderate Republican, I believe that this bill provides the flexibility needed for high-performance workplaces while providing protections to ensure that our employees are treated fairly. I strongly urge my colleagues to support the TEAM Act.

REMEMBERING ALL THOSE WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today in this joint session of Congress commemorating the victory of freedom in the 20th century, as we remember and honor all those who served in World War II, I want to introduce to the House a veteran, a woman, a pilot who served as a Women Airforce Service Pilot, Lois M. Nelson of Ohio's Ninth District. Lois is a remarkable woman. A pilot before joining the service, she flew our B-17s, B-24's and many other planes from the factories to the front where they could do some good. She also flew planes that had been on the front back to the repair hangers and recalls "you could smell the odor of combat on them; you knew where they had been." Lois and the more than one thousand other Women Airforce Service Pilots performing an invaluable and, unfortunately often overlooked, service in America's war effort. Let us remember them today. Lois represents all veterans from our community who are being commemorated here. Her life reminds us all of the treasured values of duty, honor, and country.

Last August 26, the citizens of Lucas County held a ceremony establishing our community as a World War II Commemorative County. That commemoration was graced with Lois's poignant remarks, and I ask that those remarks be printed at this place in the RECORD on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Allied Victory.

As a Nation, and as a people, we are always available to celebrate war. Flesh against flesh, blood against blood, and steel against steel. We mark with pride the winning of war, but with our ego centered on victory. Equally we turn our collective back on war if there is no winner.

Turn back to the ending of the war in Korea. Remember that February day when Viet Nam released and returned prisoners, was it victory when Gerry Denton stepped off the plane and held Jane in his arms for the first time in over seven years? It was for Denton, but not for America.

We celebrate victory perhaps, because we have never learned to celebrate peace.

When I came home to Tucson after my time in the service of my country, my road was perhaps different from yours, and yours,

not because I am a woman, because no sooner was the ink on my separation papers dry—than I was, along with so many other women, lost in the bright light of victory in Asia and in Europe.

My return raised more eyebrows than salutes. The question of patriotism lost in the questions. A widow at 20, a reason, perhaps. A call to do what was needed to be done, a need to compete, anything you can do—I can do better. Or was it a legacy of generations of soldiers and sailors—a bloodline.

An uncle in South Africa and winning the Victoria Cross—dead in the Battle of the Marne in France. Cousins in the Battle of Normandy and in the landings in the Pacific. A brother in the North Atlantic on the run to Murmansk in Russia. Are my genes less willing? Willing to take the oath. Any less willing to work for victory? Parades! Celebrations! And perhaps—thanks for the peace.

But no parades, no thanks, only the challenge that comes from the feeling, as soon as I took off that uniform, put my wings in a drawer and visited my mother's grave; that I was overcome by the feeling, my service had stepped into the glare of challenge, and somehow, never cast a shadow.

Like many other women who answered the call, heard the challenge, we marched home to the sound of muffled drums and vanished. Over the past few years the drums have picked up the beat. Was it Desert Storm? Or was it the women in gun ships, on bomb runs. Or was it the shadow of the women in the 1940s who hit the flight lines running—who heard the call.

Was it my cousin who, as a nurse, lead the children into safe haven from the bombing in Liverpool. Or was my cousin who commanded an ack ack battery near Dover and who met the ragged convoy coming from France and to find her badly burned brother in those wounded.

My challenge to myself, and to you today, will be to pledge to volunteer for peace. To extend that hand that covers your heart and reach out to help. Help the fallen and the falling. To steady the step of those who have lost the way. Take the time to share—time—with those who have only the memory of other times. To wage a war for peace!

Hear again the call to volunteer—when you raise your right hand to pledge your life, your energy, your compassion to win the peace.

As veterans we share a common thread of willingness to be counted. Our Nation is calling on you again to be counted. Get out of the back row and step up front. Into the front lines, get the facts. Get the ammo of involvement and get off your fences and fight for the right to be an American. A nation that shows the way with people—not with the gold of treasury—the strength of industry—but a people who are celebrating peace—hearing and healing.

I am proud of my American birth, I must also thank the warriors my family gave me in my heritage. A heritage I pledged for war and continue to pledge—again—for peace.

My husband, of only four weeks, name is on this monument. I honor his name and will not forget his sacrifice.

TRIBUTE TO JASON CHAO

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise in tribute to Jason Chao who is leaving the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative

Office in Washington, DC, after many years of outstanding service.

J.C., as he is known by his many friends, has been an outstanding representative and advocate for the Government of the Republic of China in Taiwan. He has established strong professional and personal relationships with many Members of this body who greatly admire his integrity and ability.

Over the years Taiwan has become an economic superpower and a model democracy. It is because of the efforts of people like Jason Chao that Taiwan has been able to make these great strides.

J.C. now returns to his native Taiwan to pursue a career in the media. While I certainly wish him well in his new career, I also look forward to the day he returns to Government service so that he can continue to strengthen the ties of friendship between Taiwan and the United States.

ENDING GENDER BIAS IN THE CLASSROOM

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Women's College Coalition and the Ad Council for launching the first-ever public service campaign promoting girls' achievement in school. In light of recent cutbacks in programs that encourage gender equity in the classroom, such as the elimination of programs administered by the Women's Educational Equity Act, it is becoming increasingly important for groups such as these to pick up where we, as legislators, have left off.

The campaign's call to action, "Expect the best from a girl and that's what you'll get," should soon become as familiar as other slogans the Ad Council has coined, such as "take a bite out of crime" and "a mind is a terrible thing to waste." The campaign features four real-life role models for girls who tell their stories of personal achievement via television, radio, and print ads and promote public awareness of the gender bias against girls. The ads urge teachers, parents, and adolescent girls to get involved in the sciences and math, the basis for the careers of tomorrow. And they tell girls that it's cool to speak up in class. They call on parents to buy their daughters chemistry sets instead of tea sets.

I commend these two groups for investing in the development of tomorrow's leaders and for showing such a strong dedication towards achieving equality.

HELP FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which will help to depoliticize and professionalize the National Park Service. My bill will accomplish this by establishing a 5-year term for the National Park Service Direc-

tor and by making the Director subject to Senate confirmation.

Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the Clinton administration, there were stories indicating that a movie star and television actor were being considered for the position of Director of the National Park Service. While those stories indicated that such persons were being considered because the agency currently faces a morale crisis, I would suggest that it will take more than selection of a celebrity as Director to resolve those problems. In fact, selection of someone whose major qualification is that they have visited national parks since childhood, but who have no prior experience in Federal land management issues would in my opinion be adverse, not beneficial, to the agency and employee morale.

The media has also been replete with stories about how key slots in this administration are being selected. According to some reports, ethnic diversity, gender, and political paybacks are being considered just as much as qualifications in the selection of key positions within the administration. In my view, this is wrong.

My bill would address this problem by setting professional standards as the basis for selecting the Director of the National Park Service. It would further ensure that the National Park Service is able to develop and carry out its programs in a professional manner by isolating the appointment of the Director from the Presidential election cycle.

Currently, the heads of the Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service are subject to Senate confirmation. The Forest Service, has throughout its history been headed by a career professional, until the recent politicalization of this position by the Clinton administration. While the Senate confirmation process has in recent years focused too heavily on factors unrelated to the qualification of an individual for a particular position, overall I believe this process has merit and can see no reason for the current double standard in the selection of heads for the land management agencies.

Therefore, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important measure.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. ERNEST R. ZUICK

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Col. Ernest R. Zuick, who will retire from the California Air National Guard on November 1, 1995, after completing a long and distinguished career of more than 37 years of service to our Nation, including 13 years service as an adjunct staff member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. I want to take a few minutes to highlight some of his accomplishments.

Colonel joined the California Air National Guard as an airman basic on May 17, 1958, and rose to the grade of staff sergeant. After completing over 10 years enlisted service, he was appointed as a first lieutenant on March 31, 1969. He subsequently rose through the commissioned ranks and was promoted to the grade of colonel on December 31, 1984. His

military positions during that period included administrative clerk, administrative officer, public affairs officer, administrative management officer and education and training officer.

Colonel Zuick has served on State active duty for the California State Military Department since June 1, 1976. He joined the office of the adjutant general, Sacramento, as an administrative services officer and has served the adjutant general in a number of other capacities since that time including deputy assistant chief of staff, air division; personnel services officer; personnel services officer; training officer; and chief, offices of policy and liaison. In the latter capacity, Colonel Zuick has overall responsibility for legislative research and coordination and legislative inquiry response and complaint resolution on matters pertaining to the California State Military Department, including liaison with State and Federal legislators, the Governor's office, and other State and Federal agencies. The chief, office of policy and liaison is a member of the adjutant general's special staff and reports directly to the assistant adjutant general and the adjutant general.

Colonel Zuick has also served as a member of the adjunct staff of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, from 1982 to present, serving as publications editor of Reserve Component Programs, the Board's annual report to the President and the Congress. In addition, Colonel Zuick assisted in the preparation and publication of a report commemorating the Reserve Forces Policy Board's 40th anniversary, providing a permanent history of the contributions of the Reserve Forces Policy Board to the defense of our Nation. His performance of duty in each of these assignments was exemplary. This assignment represents the longest tenure that any member of the California National Guard has served with the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Additionally, he is the only staff member of the California Air National Guard to wear the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge.

His decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal/1 Device, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award/2 Devices, Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award/6 Devices, Armed Forces Reserve Medal/1 Device, Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon, Air Force Training Ribbon, Medal of Merit/3d Award, California Commendation Medal/2nd Award, Governor's Outstanding Unit Award/2d Award, State Service Medal/6th Award, California Drill Attendance/31st Award, and numerous other awards and decorations.

Colonel Zuick's civilian education includes a bachelor of arts degree in art from Fresno State College; a master of arts degree in art education, also from Fresno State College; a master of public administration degree from Auburn University, and secondary and community college teaching credentials. His military education includes the Air Command and Staff College, the Air War College, and the National Defense Strategy Seminar.

Colonel Zuick resides in Carmichael, CA, with his wife, Johnnie. He is a member and former president of the National Guard Association of California, the National Guard Asso-

ciation of the United States, the Air Force Association, and the Association of the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Zuick is an extraordinary officer. I have been impressed by his outstanding service and contributions to our Nation by his service in our Armed Forces. As he prepares to retire from military service, I congratulate and thank him for his many years of outstanding service to our Nation and extend my best wishes for his future endeavors.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, this day, on which we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, I would like to take the opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to the men and women who so proudly served their country over the course of those difficult years, both on the battlefield and at home. Over a half-century has now passed since Japan surrendered aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay; and yet, neither the magnitude of the sacrifice that our World War II veterans made, nor the significance of their accomplishments in the name of freedom and peace, has been diminished in our collective consciousness. It is a privilege to salute these courageous Americans on this occasion.

In the 3½-year history of the Second World War, over 17 million Americans served in the Armed Forces, ensuring the survival of democracy abroad through their valor and bravery in combat. Millions more provided invaluable contributions to the cause on the home front, by working in support of the military effort and by preserving the morale and integrity of the Nation in a period of such utter turmoil. The cost of victory was, indeed, great: over 670,000 soldiers were wounded in combat, and more than 290,000 lost their lives in combat. On this day, we remember the awesome sacrifice which they made to their country, and realize that the legacy of their passing is a world which today is more committed to democratic ideals than it has ever been before, and a global community which has become more vigilant against the evils of totalitarianism and genocide.

Today I wish to join with all Americans in acknowledging the 50th anniversary of World War II, and in thanking those who served their country during that conflict, particularly the 40,000 veterans from my district. May their sacrifices to our country never be forgotten.

A GRAVE INJUSTICE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that will attempt to correct a grave injustice that occurred in this country—an injustice that involved thousands of people who were the victims of secret government-sponsored radiation tests beginning in the 1940s.

My bill will compensate some of these individuals and follows the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments' recommendation in compensating those victims or surviving family members of plutonium, zirconium and total-body irradiation experiments and would authorize a payment of \$50,000. This payment is clearly not adequate, but at least it is something.

One of the people injected with plutonium, Elmer Allen, lived in my congressional district in Texas. Believing that he was being treated for bone cancer, Mr. Allen received an injection of plutonium in 1947. Although doctors did not expect him to live long, Elmer Allen lived another 44 years. But those were difficult years for a man troubled by numerous illnesses and health problems.

We can never fully compensate these people for what their government has done to them. It's just astonishing that the federal government sponsored these experiments. However we can provide some measure of relief with this payment and recognition that the United States Government was wrong to conduct secret experiments on its citizens.

Our country sometimes makes mistakes. However the great thing about this country is that we come to realize these mistakes and accept responsibility. It is time to accept this responsibility and act quickly on this legislation to correct this terrible wrong.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 11, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

OMNIBUS BILLS

Congress is completing work on an omnibus budget reconciliation bill. Budget reconciliation bills balance revenue and spending legislation to meet budget targets. This one will be the thirteenth budget reconciliation bill since the 1974 Congressional Budget Act, and by far the largest single omnibus bill in history. It will include major changes in Medicare, banking, farm programs, welfare, trade negotiations, veterans assistance, student loans, environmental preservation, small business support, and hundreds of other important issues. Almost every key policy change in this session of Congress will be in one single bill.

Omnibus bills are bills that contain numerous unrelated provisions. The largest omnibus bills have been budget reconciliation plans, which typically amount to less than \$50 billion. This year, however, the congressional leadership is planning an unprecedented \$900 billion reconciliation plan. Budget reconciliation bills are supposed to focus on changes that impact the deficit, but this year's plan also includes a large number of controversial policy decisions. Omnibus budget bills are usually written behind closed doors in the Speaker's office, and they are brought to the floor of the House under closed rules that prohibit amendments and severely limit debate. Thus, Members have only one up-or-down vote on the entire legislative package.

In theory, omnibus bills can be used to combine a few complicated, intertwined issues for more efficient consideration on the

floor of Congress. The larger the bill, however, the less attention Congress pays to critical issues. While the need for omnibus bills can be legitimate under some circumstances, I have expressed the concern for many years that abuse of this process cheats Americans out of fair and effective representation. Beginning with the work of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress in 1993, I have been working on steps to limit the scope of omnibus bills.

DRAWBACKS

There are several serious problems with omnibus bills. First, citizen representation is diminished. Members get only one vote on hundreds or thousands of different issues. It is very difficult to address important constituent concerns on these issues if a legislator has only one vote on so many provisions. Second, Members rarely have enough time to read—let alone study—large omnibus bills. Members should have the opportunity to ask questions, offer amendments, and debate the merits of every critical issue facing our country. It is impossible to foresee all the consequences of any given bill, and open debate and public scrutiny invariably improve the quality of legislation. Third, omnibus bills place a huge amount of power in the hands of a few key leaders and their staffs, which increases the influence of special interests and the potential for corruption. Omnibus tax bills, for example, are notorious for including numerous tax loopholes for powerful interests with well-connected lobbyists.

WHY?

It is not easy to explain why the Congress has become so dependent on omnibus bills. In part, the volume of work and the tendency to delay action to the last minute contribute to the problem. In addition, Members of Congress do not want to send bills with little political support to the floor as separate bills. Because they avoid the normal committee process, omnibus bills strengthen the power of congressional leaders to shape a bill. The increased reliance on huge omnibus bills reveals the marked deterioration in Congress' consensus-making skills.

The increasing reliance on omnibus bills suggests that Congress is simply unable to deal in a fair and effective manner with the variety, complexity, and sheer number of issues that crowd the agenda. I have the uneasy feeling that these omnibus bills show the Congress losing control of the legislative process. All Americans believe major government reforms are urgent, but Congress is unable to address them deliberately and forthrightly. Members of Congress in both parties complain that there has been a failure of the institution to manage the budget process.

I believe Congress' heavy reliance on omnibus bills is a serious mistake. Congress should take immediate steps to return to more open procedures.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

There are a number of steps Congress should take to alleviate the problems of omnibus bills. First, Members should be given time to review the bills. Although current rules require a three-day waiting period for members to review most bills, the congressional leadership rarely observes these rules. These rules should be strengthened. Second, Congress should enact an expanded line-item veto, which would allow the President to break omnibus bills into separate parts. I support a line-item veto. Earlier this year, the House passed a limited version of the line-item veto that would apply only to yearly spending bills—it would not apply to omnibus budget bills. I voted for a line-item veto that would be tougher on omnibus tax bills, but it was defeated. Third, Congress should limit or prohibit legislation that

deals with many unrelated topics. Currently, for example, the leadership could bring an omnibus bill omnibus bill to the floor that funds a national park and a nuclear submarine, and Members would have limited opportunity to debate the merits of these distinct issues. Bills with such different provisions should be restricted. Fourth, House rules should be changed to allow Members to have a vote on whether or not to divide huge omnibus bills into smaller parts. Current rules allow the leadership to prevent such a vote. I am working to change these rules to allow Members an individual vote on major portions of a bill.

CONCLUSION

Omnibus bills have clearly gotten out of hand. It is simply unacceptable to force Members of Congress to vote on critically important bills that they have not had time to review. It severely diminishes representative democracy when Members are not permitted to vote on separate issues. Omnibus bills can be acceptable when used for legitimate purposes in a limited fashion, but the huge omnibus bills in recent years are an abuse of the system that must be reformed.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR II

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on the day that Congress has chosen to commemorate and salute the veterans of World War II, to recognize the contributions of the workers whose productivity gave our military men and women the tools they needed to achieve victory.

This Sunday, October 15, thanks to a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities as well as State, local, and private monies, the men and women of Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co. will celebrate their role in the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

And what a role they played. Glenn L. Martin in the Middle River area of Baltimore County attracted tens of thousands of workers from all over America and forged them into a team that contributed the first modern bombers to the U.S. Navy and Army Air Corps as well as our Allies. During the war, more than 100,000 workers built more than 7,000 bombers.

In addition, these Maryland immigrants created new communities and stayed to raise families and share their talents and ideas.

They won the production battle of World War II. I am delighted that this Sunday will offer them a time of reunion and recognition for their contributions to the victory effort.

TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 28 OF MAPLE SHADE, NJ

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Boy Scout Troop 28 of Maple Shade, NJ. On October 7, 1995, members of Troop 28 aided in making my Maple Shade town meeting a rousing success.

I am heartened by the dedication of these young men, and I feel that it is necessary to

honor their contributions. I wish to thank assistant scoutmasters Jim Johnson and Stephen Mandichak, assistant senior patrol leader Michael DeNight, Boy Scouts Louis Fala, Douglas Galson, Douglas Mandichak, Jared Mandichak, and Brian DeNight, Webelo Cub Scout Christopher Fala, and Cub Scouts Richard Fala and Eric Galson.

In serving the people of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, I find it necessary to hold regular town meetings. These town meetings cannot possibly become reality without the aid of my constituents. The young men of Troop 28 presented the colors of the flag of the United States in front of the 50 residents who attended the meeting. All those present witnessed a dedication to our country that no one can match.

It is essential that the youth of our Nation become exposed to civic affairs. By participating in our government at an early age, these young men have learned a lesson that will last a lifetime. It is my hope that they will continue to be involved in their community and the world around them in the years ahead. I urge all of my colleagues to join with me today in honoring Boy Scout Troop 28 of Maple Shade, NJ.

TAIWAN AND WORLD RECOGNITION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, I had an opportunity to visit the Republic of China on Taiwan and to meet with President Lee Teng-Hui and Foreign Minister Frederick Chein. I was very impressed with their plans for further economic growth and political reforms. However, both men appeared very upset with PRC's military exercises around the island during July and August. They viewed the Chinese missile tests as an undisguised military threat against Taiwan and pleaded for international attention to the matter of increasing military tensions in the Asia-Pacific region, emphasizing China's constant belligerence.

I share President Lee and Minister Chien's concern. I noticed that the tests had adversely affected confidence in Taiwan's economic climate, sending both the Taiwanese stock market index plummeting to its lowest level since December 1993 and causing the Taiwan dollar to fall to a 12-month low.

I hope that the Chinese Government, in the spirit of cooperation, will announce its cessation of future military exercises near the shores of Taiwan. Continued exercises will only further discourage Taiwanese business investments in mainland China and exacerbate increased tension in the Taiwan straits. These affronting activities harm both the Republic of China on Taiwan as well as mainland China.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that there will be peace in the Taiwan straits as the Republic of China on Taiwan readies itself for the celebration of National Day on October 10, 1995.

WORLD MENTAL HEALTH WEEK

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observation of World Mental Health Week. This week has been set aside to focus on the mental health disorders that affect millions of people all over the world. Researchers have concluded that nearly one in three Americans will experience a mental disorder during his or her lifetime. Mental disorders can strike cruelly, producing hallucinations, paranoia, depression, panic, obsessions and can even lead some to suicide.

Some people with serious mental illnesses experience moderate problems that respond well to immediate treatment. Others have severe problems that continue over a long period of time. The population affected with serious mental illness is a diverse group with different diagnoses levels and durations of disability. Therefore, the needs of this group can be very different. Because of these disorders, many individuals are unable to complete their education, maintain employment, or lead productive lives.

The realities of mental disorders demand the attention and cooperative efforts of those involved in the development and planning of necessary comprehensive health, social services, housing, and disability policy. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in recognition of Mental Health Week.

TAIWAN CELEBRATES NATIONAL
HOLIDAY AND DEMOCRATIC
PROGRESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the people of Taiwan celebrated the anniversary

of the 1911 revolution in China which led to the overthrow of the last imperial dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This was a critically important event in the history of modern China, and it is highly appropriate to commemorate this event as the watershed moment for the beginning of democracy in the Republic of China in Taiwan. We hope that one day it will also be commemorated as a turning point in the struggle for democracy in the People's Republic of China as well.

In a formal speech marking this important anniversary, President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan urged the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the democratic system of government and the free market economic system that are now in place in Taiwan. President Lee said that China cannot resist the trend toward freedom and democracy, and that respect for Taiwan's democratic system of government is "the most important precondition for Chinese reunification."

The people and Government of Taiwan have made great progress in democratic development, and President Lee deserves particular commendation for his critical role in this process. Next March, the people of Taiwan will have the opportunity to participate in the first direct Presidential election. This development reflects the changes that have taken place throughout Taiwan in recent years. The evolution of a strong democratic tradition on Taiwan is something that all of us can welcome.

Mr. Speaker, I join in extending my warmest best wishes and heartiest congratulations to the people of Taiwan on their national day, and I wish them great success as they continue their democratic development. Government officials in Beijing should take note of the outstanding progress that has been achieved on Taiwan in a flourishing democracy.

TRIBUTE TO M. SGT. SUSAN A.
O'CONNOR

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to honor the retirement of M. Sgt. Susan A. O'Connor from the Air Force Reserve.

Master Sergeant O'Connor has served her country well. Enlisting in the Air Force Reserve on September 19, 1975, Master Sergeant O'Connor has spent her entire career at O'Hare LAP Air Reserve Station in Illinois. She served with distinction in the base operations field for 2 years and the command and control field for the past 18 years.

Master Sergeant O'Connor has performed vital command and control functions as Air Force Reserve units became involved in worldwide events, including Somalia, Haiti, Rwanda, Bosnia, and, of course, Desert Shield and Desert Storm. She also provided outstanding support as our units from O'Hare deployed for operational readiness inspections and the rotational deployments to Panama, supporting airlift operations throughout Latin and South America.

Throughout her tenure in the Reserves, Master Sergeant O'Connor has proven to be professional, knowledgeable, experienced, and dedicated. Her skills demonstrate a natural born leader and her positive outlook and work ethic are an inspiration to all. Her service to our country is greatly appreciated and respected.

Congratulations to Master Sergeant O'Connor on her retirement effective September 30, 1995 and good luck in future endeavors.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 12, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 13

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the role of the Council on Environmental Quality in the decision-making and management processes of agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction (Department of the Interior, Department of Energy, and U.S. Forest Service).

SD-366

Judiciary

Terrorism, Technology, and Government
Information Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine certain Federal law enforcement actions with regard to the 1992 incident at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

SD-106

Judiciary

Terrorism, Technology, and Government
Information Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine certain Federal law enforcement actions with regard to the 1992 incident at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.

SH-216

OCTOBER 17

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Oversight and the Courts
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on conserving judicial resources, focusing on the caseload of the District of Columbia Circuit and the appropriate allocation of judgeships.

SD-226

3:00 p.m.

Conferees

Closed, on H.R. 1655, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System.

S-407, Capitol

OCTOBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine the impact of emerging infections on the nation's health.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine property rights issues.

SD-226

OCTOBER 19

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

OCTOBER 20

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings to examine the status of religious liberty in the United States.

SD-226

OCTOBER 23

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the status and future of affirmative action.

SD-226

OCTOBER 24

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1101, to make improvements in the operation and administration of the Federal courts.

SD-226

OCTOBER 25

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine veterans' employment issues.

SR-418

OCTOBER 26

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 231, to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona, S. 342, to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado, S. 364, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation of certain visitor facilities associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, S. 489, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with, the town of Grand Lake, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park, S. 608, to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and H.R. 562, to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona.

SD-366

OCTOBER 31

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine changes in Federal law enforcement as a result of the incident in Waco, Texas.

SD-106

NOVEMBER 1

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To continue hearings to examine changes in Federal law enforcement as a result of the incident in Waco, Texas.

SD-106

NOVEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 582, to amend United States Code to provide that certain voluntary disclosures of violations of Federal laws made pursuant to an environmental audit shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence during a Federal judicial or administrative proceeding.

SD-226

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 12

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1285, to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

SD-406